

THE NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF:

A WORK ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO

SPORTING SUBJECTS AND FANCY PURSUITS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Chorister, Winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, in 1831, Pedigree and Performances of.....	1	Half-bred—Pedigree and Performances of—Account of the Winner of the great Race for the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832, by his fall leader Sirysingham, &c., with Remarks by An Old Turfman.....	21
Blood Horses of the Olden Time, &c., compared with those of the present day—Their Performances, &c.....	2	Remarks on the account of the great Match Race at Chertons, S. C., as published in the American Turf Register, by Whip; with a description of that race, by An Old Turfman.....	33
The late Sir Charles Bunbury.....	10	Eclipse and Henry—Bessets O'Hee and Clara Fisher.....	34
Mr. Hunt's Galloping Match over the Road.....	11	Antocrat, Pedigree and Performances of.....	35
The Road, by Riptide.....	12	Point of War.....	37
Portrait of a Parisian Coquette.....	13	Sporting Intelligence.....	38
Turf Anecdotes.....	14	Alphabetical List of Winning Horses in 1832.....	39
To Mr. Backe, on the use of the Whip and Spur.....	15	Name, or report of the Editor in the Secretaries of Jockey Clubs.....	41
Riddlesworth—Pedigree and Performances of.....	20	Racing Calendar.....	42
On the Choice of Stallions, Selection of Mares, &c. by An Old Turfman.....	21		

Embellished with

A PORTRAIT OF CHORISTER, THE PROPERTY OF THE MARQUIS OF CLEVELAND,
Winner of the Great Doncaster St. Leger, in 1831.

A PORTRAIT OF RIDDLESWORTH, THE PROPERTY OF THE EARL OF JERSEY,
Winner of the Seventeenth Riddlesworth Stakes at Newmarket—of the Newmarket Dinner Stakes—of the 2000 Guineas Stakes—and of the Newmarket Stakes in 1831.

AND

A PORTRAIT OF THE IMPORTED HORSE HEDGFORD.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

Rules concerning Horse Racing in general.

A Post and Handicap Match.

English King's Plate Articles.

Form of a Certificate of having won a King's Plate.

Rules and Orders of the English Jockey Club.

Adjudged Cases.

Length of the English Newmarket, and the principal Courses.

Abbreviations used in the English Racing Calendar.

Abbreviations used in the New-York Sporting Magazine, and

American Racing Calendar.

VOL. I. NO. I. MARCH, 1833.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, C. R. COLDEN,
BY JARED W. BELL,

FRANKLIN-HALL, NO. 17 ANN-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

MDCCCXXXIII.

Three and a half sheets—Postage, 100 miles, or under, 6 cents: over 100 miles, 10 cents.

THE NEW-YORK
SPORTING MAGAZINE,

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF:

A WORK ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO

SPORTING SUBJECTS AND FANCY PURSUITS;

CONTAINING THE

SPORTS OF THE DAY, AND EVERY THING WORTHY OF NOTICE IN RELATION THERETO, OCCURRING IN THE
UNITED STATES, CANADA, OR EUROPE.

RACING,
TROTTING,
BREEDING,
TRAINING,
RIDING,

THE STABLE,
THE KENNEL,
VETERINARY,
SHOOTING,
FISHING,

COCKING,
PEDESTRIANISM,
FUGLISM,
ROWING,
SAILING, &c. &c.

*Illustrated with Engravings and Striking Representations
OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS.*

VOL. I. NO. I. MARCH, 1833.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, C. R. GOLDEN,
BY JARED W. BELL,

FRANKLIN-HALL, NO. 17 ANN-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

MDCCLXXXIII.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION.

THE existence of a work of this kind, already published by J. S. SKINNER, Esq., of Baltimore, and, that too, with praiseworthy zeal, would deter the proprietor from the present undertaking, were he not persuaded that the wide range of country embraced by the different sections of the union, the unprecedented increase of population in the Southern and Western States, the manifest and various opportunities to partake of field sports, the increasing disposition to propagate the thorough-bred horse, and the growing taste for the turf, afforded sufficient room for another publication, somewhat similar, yet more strictly upon the plan of the *English Sporting Magazine*.

The getting up this work is not with a view, of either rivaling or detecting from the merits of Mr. Skinner's book; on the contrary, the proprietor of this publication asks not for a single subscriber at Mr. Skinner's expense, and if a single individual must withdraw from him, in order to give this work his support, the proprietor begs leave to decline it. The proprietor has contributed to the pages of the *Turf Register*, his full note, and the same friendly disposition towards its proprietor, by which he was then actuated, still exists. He repeats, that our wide range of country affords ample room for another sporting work, and if he did not take the field, it would, at no distant date, be occupied by others.

In endeavouring to confine the present work to the outline of the *English Sporting Magazine*, the editor will not undertake to compile in one small periodical, a complete *Stud Book*, *Turf Register*, *Racing Calendar*, and *Sporting Magazine*, convinced, that by grasping at too much, little room would be left for affording novel, interesting, and instructive matter; the desired object would be thus, in a great measure defeated, and the whole be rendered, at best, a piece of patch work, or sporting scrap book.

A *STUD BOOK* is, in itself, a distinct thing; it affords no sporting matter whatever, not even the performance of a single horse. It is composed solely of pedigrees, and the actual disposal of breeding mares, their yearly produce, &c. For example, if we wish to know the pedigree of *Proserpine*, by looking in the index of Mr. Weatherby's *General Stud Book*, we are referred to vol. i. p. 194, where we will find her under the head of her dam *Spiletta*, together with all the produce of that mare.

"*Spiletta*, bred by Sir Robert Eden, in 1743, got by *Regulus*, her dam (Mother Western) by Smith's son of *Snake*, Lord D'Arcy's Old Montague, Hautboy, Brimmer. 1759 b. f. by His Royal Highness's } D. of Cumberland Crab,

1764 ch. c. *Eclipse*, by Marske, Mr. Wildman
1766 b. f. *Proserpine*, by Ditto, Duke of Ancester
1772 ch. c. *Garrick*, by Ditto, Lord Abbingdon
1774 ch. f. *Briecis*, by *Chrysolite*, Duke of Ancester
Died in 1776.

And again, at page 135, of same volume, we find her when turned into the breeding stud, with the yearly disposal that has been made her, her annual produce, &c.

Proserpine, (Sister to *Eclipse*) bred by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, in 1776.

1772 b. c. *Bellerophon*, by *Chrysolite*, } Mr. Figot
1773 ch. c. *Montesquieu*, by Ditto, }
1774 b. f. *Hebe*, by Ditto, Mr. Panten
1781 b. c. *Falcon*, by High Flyer, Mr. Panten
1775 b. f. *Carla*, by Herod, } Duke of Ancester
1776 b. c. *Orestes*, by Ditto, }
1779 ch. f. *Luna*, by Ditto, Duke of Northumberland

Proserpine produced nothing after *Falcon*, and died in 1787.

A *Stud Book*, if given fully and correctly, after the manner of that published in England by Mr. Weatherby, would, in itself, afford matter for a voluminous work; one requiring vast research, much time, strict scrutiny, and great labour. This we leave to Mr. Patrick Nesbit Edgar, who has promised the sporting community such a book, and who will, no doubt, ere long redeem his pledge.

A *TURF REGISTER*, (by which appellation the book published by Mr. Pick, at York, in England, is designated,) is also a separate work of some magnitude—it was designed to comprise the pedigrees of all horses and mares worthy of note, together with a particular and entire statement of the performance of such as have signalized themselves on the turf, or in any way worthy of record, and, in most cases, it gives the yearly produce of breeding mares; there are, however, many omitted.—Abstract pedigrees sent to the editor by A, B, or C, and those often obtained from a second or third hand, without a sufficient voucher on the score of authenticity, and thus attached to a work of this kind, under the head of *Turf Register*, the editor cannot consider as forming a work deserving that character, nor does he believe such an

imperfect addition would be any recommendation to the present publication; nevertheless, he will, at all times, with pleasure, insert such pedigrees as come well authenticated, and performances of such horses as he may deem interesting to his readers, or his correspondents may request him to publish.

THE RACING CALENDAR is also a distinct thing, being a detail of all the races held or run on the respective courses, with the amount of the different purses, plates, matches, sweepstakes, and subscriptions. Setting forth the names of the horses, their respective pedigrees abbreviated, ages, owners, weights carried, distance run, how placed at coming in, and sometimes the odds offered before starting—it is published monthly, or from time to time, and the proprietors of the *Sporting Magazine*, for the accommodation of their readers, attach it as parts, the monthly numbers of that work; but at the conclusion of each year, it is bound in one volume, and entitled "The Racing Calendar" for that year.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE consists of original matter, compilations and communications on field sports and different sporting subjects, such as racing, trotting, hunting, coursing, shooting, fishing, cocking, pedestrianism, wrestling, pugilism, and other fancy pursuits; intelligence as to forthcoming races, subscribers, and donations to the different stakes, bettings, or the state of the odds, descriptive accounts of the different meetings and races at Newmarket, Doncaster, York, Epsom, Ascot, and other principal places; a catalogue of the winning horses of the year, their respective sires, the number and character of the prizes, when and where won by each, a list of stallions advertised to stand for mares the ensuing season, their respective pedigrees, prices, and stations; information on veterinary subjects, occasional descriptions illustrated by engravings, with the pedigrees and succinct accounts of the performances of horses which have particularly distinguished themselves, together with a space, now and then, given to natural history, anecdote, and humour. Such are the topics to which the *English Sporting Magazine* is dedicated, and of the like it is proposed to compose the *New-York Sporting Magazine*, and *Annals of the American and English Turf*, without aiming to combine in the same periodical work, a complete *General Stud Book*, or *Turf Register*; persuaded that aiming at too much, and dividing the materials, would render incomplete, that, which in the abstract, might otherwise be perfect, "fitter away its spirit and impair its value."

FIELD SPORTS are now better understood and more eagerly pursued, than at any preceding period. Racing and trotting have both received a vast increase of patronage, many new jockey clubs have been formed, additional race courses have been established, old ones revived, an unprecedented excitement has been got up, and new life given to the turf.

The novel plan of inclosing race grounds, in such manner as to render them, as it were, a vast amphitheatre,

of which the late proprietor of the Union Course on Long Island set the example, (which some have already followed, and others, no doubt, soon will,) place racing establishments of the kind, upon a more permanent basis, by insuring to them the command of funds without being dependent upon annual subscriptions, always precarious; and while it adds to the magnificence of the scene, the convenience of the spectators, and comfort of the spectators, affords great facility on the score of regularity and maintaining order. An enthusiastic desire, particularly manifest in the South and South-western States, for rearing and possessing the "blood stock," pervades the agricultural part of the community, and the high prices of late paid and offered, for horses and brood mares of this description, promise the enterprising breeder a certain remuneration.

FOX HUNTING, the most exhilarating, and perhaps the most adventurous and manly of all rural diversions, is, at the same time, assuming a new character, by the formation of regular clubs, and is more ardently followed than heretofore; nor has the passion for fowling and angling been equalled, or those diversions pursued with equal ardour or skill at any prior time.

To meet, then, these progressive improvements and predilections, and to afford all possible instruction and information within his reach, is the determination of the proprietor of this work; consisted that actual participation glean and contribute the best history of sports, he has made up his resolution to procure from the race plain, the covert side, the stable, the veterinary school, the fowling field, the kennel, the stream, the lake, the pit, and the ring, all that can be interesting or instructive, not only to those who participate at this day in such sports, but who remember how "fields were won," and doing on the "joys of their dancing days," are rejoiced to read them in their closets, or hear them recited at the jovial board—and if the editor should now and then, by a picturesque and animated description of some interesting race, be so fortunate as to frank, as it were, the aged, the infirm, or distant amateur, to the passing and exhilarating scenes of the Union Course, Dutchess, the Central, Tree Hill, Newmarket, Petersburg, Broad Rock, Fairfield, Norfolk, Charleston, Columbia, Washington, &c. &c., he will consider his endeavours amply repaid. To effect this object, no time or expense will be spared; and to render the work unequivocally perfect, he solicits aid in the shape of free communications, from all who lead the proud courser to the post, who cheer the "silver-mouthed" pack along, who "exercise freely their bevelling skill," who lure from the eddying pool the "silver'd trout in speckled pride,"—the gentlemen of the pit, and those of the fancy—from all he asks similar favours, sanguine in the hope that they will be afforded; and believing, because "earnest in labouring," that the *New-York Sporting Magazine*, and *Annals of the American and English Turf*, will be second to no other publication of its kind, and become a complete and authentic

recess, and amusing narrative, of all within its sphere, connected with manly sport or interesting to sportsmen.

The terms of subscription may to some appear high, but the charge of two engravings monthly, the labour, time, and money, necessarily expended in keeping up a supply of the large portion of original matter which it is contemplated to furnish; the size, style, and execution of the work, will, nevertheless, leave to the proprietors a measure remuneration.

What has been done well by others, we will endeavour to do better, and if being perfectly conversant with matters relating to the turf, and the racing stable, hunting, fowling, and fishing, acquired by attentive observation

and practice, during upwards of thirty-five years, added to no small share of veterinary knowledge, can qualify the editor for the task, he may look forward with a prospect of success.

To render the work most acceptable to those, the "wise, who on exercise depend," and who deem such "the best kind of physic for mending a bad constitution and preserving a good one," "to staunch and true sportsmen," will be his pride. Such the editor hopes will not be the more inclined to withhold their patronage, should they, in the editorial productions, recognize the pen of

AN OLD TURFMAN.

TURF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

KING'S PLATE ARTICLES.

- 1.—Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth for the said Plates, shall carry twelve stone, fourteen pounds to the stone, three heats.*
- 2.—Every person that putteth in a horse, mare, or gelding, for the said Plate, is to show such horse, mare, or gelding, with the marks, name, and name of the owner, to be entered at the King's Stables in Newmarket, the day before they run; and shall then produce a certificate under the hand of the breeder, that his horse, mare, or gelding, be no more than years old the grass before.
- 3.—Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth, is to start between the hours of one and four in the afternoon; and to be allowed half an hour between each heat to rub.
- 4.—Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth on the wrong side of the posts or flags, or is distanced in any of the heats, shall have no share of the said Plates, nor be suffered to run any more.
- 5.—The horse, mare, or gelding, that winneth any two heats, winneth the Plate; but if three several horses, mares, or geldings, win each of them a heat, then those three, and only they, to run a fourth heat, and the horse, mare, or gelding, that winneth the fourth heat, shall have the Plate.
- 6.—And each horse's, mare's, or gelding's place, as he or they come in, by the ending post, each heat, as 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. shall be determined by such judges as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Master of the Horse. And in case any horse, mare, or gelding, shall be then or after proved to be above the age of years, the grass before, the owner or owners of such horse, mare, or gelding, shall be made incapable of ever running for any of the King's Plates hereafter.
- 7.—As many of the riders as shall cross, jostle, or strike, or use any other foul play, as shall be judged by such person or persons as shall be appointed by the Master of the Horse, such rider shall be made incapable of ever riding any horse, mare or gelding, for any of his Majesty's Plates hereafter; and such owner shall have no

benefit of that Plate; but such owner may be permitted to run any horse, mare, or gelding, for any other of his Majesty's Free Plates hereafter.

- 8.—Every rider shall, immediately after each heat be run, be obliged to come to the usual place of weighing, with his horse, mare, or gelding, then and there to alight, and not before, and there to weigh to the satisfaction of the judges appointed for that purpose.
- 9.—And in case of neglect or refusal thereof, such owners and riders shall be immediately declared incapable of running or riding any more for this, or any of his Majesty's Plates hereafter.
- 10.—And in case any difference shall arise relating to their ages, or in their running, or to these his Majesty's Orders, &c. the same to be determined by such person or persons as shall be appointed by the aforesaid Master of the Horse.

* These Articles will continue in force for succeeding years, unless directed to the contrary by his Majesty.

It is to be observed in the Eighth Rule, as to the place where the jockey is to dismount—that was made with the sanction of His Grace the Duke of Leeds, when Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

FORM OF A CERTIFICATE

OF HAVING WON A KING'S PLATE.

These are to Certify, That his Majesty's Plate of a Hundred Guineas was won at the day of 183, by the horse called

A. B. Steward,

C. D. Clerk of the Course.

E.

The Earl of Albemarle,

Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

* Lord Lieutenant of the County.

* By order, it is altered to One Heat, and different weights are appointed. In the country the Lord Lieutenant, or the person appointed by him, decides where the horses are to be shown; and the Rules for the King's Plates at Newmarket are applicable to the country.

* If the Lord Lieutenant be officially out of the Kingdom, the signature of the Vice-Lieutenant is admissible. The certificate for the Ascot Heath Plate must be signed by the Master of his Majesty's Hounds, instead of the Lord Lieutenant.

[The signature of the Lord Lieutenant alone is sufficient, but that can seldom be obtained without first producing to him a certificate signed by the Steward and Clerk of the Course.]

N. B. The certificate, when properly signed, is payable at sight to the winner of the plate, (or to any other person, if endorsed by the winner,) at the Office of the Clerk of his Majesty's Stables, in the Royal Mews, Finales.

The Plates at Caserta, Epsom, and Goswood, and the Hunters' Plate at Ascot, being given from a different fund, the certificates are to be addressed to the Keeper of the Privy Purse.

[S] Since the alteration in the Act of Parliament respecting stamps for receipts, the Clerk of the Stables requires the person presenting a certificate for payment, to provide a receipt stamp of the proper value, which at present is two shillings and sixpence.

RULES

CONCERNING

HORSE RACING IN GENERAL;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF

A POST AND HANDICAP MATCH

Horses take their ages from Mayday, i. e. a horse foaled any time in the year 1831, will be deemed a year old on the 1st of May, 1832.

Four Inches are a Hand.

Fourteen Pounds are a Stone.

1. Caren Weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing.

2. Give-and-take Plates are, fourteen hands to carry stated weights according to age; all above, or under, to carry extra, or be allowed the proportion of seven pounds to an inch.

3. A Post Match is to insert the age of the horses in the article, and to run any horse of that age, without declaring what horse, till he come to the post to start.

4. A Handicap Match, is A, B, and C, to put an equal sum each into a hat; C, who is the handicapper, makes a match for A, and B, who, when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets, and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands, the match is confirmed; if neither have money, it is no match. In both cases, the handicapper draws all the money out of the hat; but if one has money in his hand, and the other none, then it is no match; and he that has money in his hand is entitled to the deposit in the hat.

5. Horses not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their age, if required, at the time appointed in the articles, except where aged horses are included, and in that case a junior horse may enter without a certificate as to age, provided he carry the same weight as the aged.

6. No person shall start more than one horse, of which he is the owner, either wholly or in part, and either in his own name or that of any other person, for any race for which heats are run.

7. The horse that has his head at the ending-post first, wins the heat.

8. For the best of the plate, where three heats are run, the horse is second that wins one heat.

9. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other horses twice out of three times, though he do not win a heat.

10. Where a plate is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they get in the second heat.

11. Where a plate or subscription is given for the winner of the best of three heats, a horse to win the prize, must be the actual winner of two heats, even though no horse appears against him for both or either of the heats.

12. When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and the preference amongst them will be determined by it, there being before no difference amongst them.

13. In running of heats, if it cannot be decided which horse is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except if be between two horses that had each won a heat.

14. If a rider fall from his horse, and the horse be rode in by a person that is sufficient weight, he shall take his place the same as if his rider had not fallen, provided he go back to the place where the rider fell.

15. Jockies must ride their horses to the usual place for weighing the riders, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced; unless he be disabled by an accident which should render him incapable of riding back, in which case he may be led or carried to the scale.

16. Horses' plates or shoes not allowed in the weight.

17. Horses running on the wrong side of a post and not turning back are distanced.

18. Horses drawn before the plate is won are distanced.

19. Horses are distanced if their riders cross or jostle.

20. All complaints of foul riding must be made before or at the time the jockey is weighed.

21. No distance is a fourth heat.

22. A confirmed bet cannot be off, but by mutual consent, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

23. Either of the betters may demand stakes to be made, and on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

24. If a better be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the Course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party, and if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void.

25. Bets agreed to be paid, or received in London, or any other particular place, cannot be declared off, on the Course.

26. If a match or wagers be made for any particular day in any race-week, and the parties agree to change the day to any other in the same week, all bets must stand; but if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

27. The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field; when a person has chosen a horse, the field is what starts against him; but there is no field which one horse starts against him.

28. Bets and stakes made in guineas are paid in pounds.

29. If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

30. Bets made in running are not determined till the place is won, if that heat be not mentioned at the time of running.

31. A bet made after the heat is over, if the horse betted on, does not start, is void.

32. Bets determined, though the horse does not start, when

the words "absolutely run or pay," or "play or pay," are made use of in betting.

33. Where two horses run a dead heat for a sweepstake or plate, and the parties agree to divide the stakes equally, all bets between those two horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together, and divided equally between the parties. If, after the dead heat, an unequal division of the stakes be agreed upon, then the money betted shall be put together, and be divided between the parties in the same proportion as the stakes shall have been divided. If a bet be made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a horse that was beaten in the race, he, who backed the horse that ran the dead heat, wins half his bet. If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet shall be void.

34. Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year, shall be understood, however, the expression may be varied, as meaning the year of our Lord.

35. Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

36. Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

37. A horse walking over or receiving forfeit shall not be deemed a winner.

38. An untitled stallion, or mare, is one whose produce has never run in public.

39. A maiden horse, or mare, is one that has never won.

40. It being an established rule that no person can enter and run, either in his own name, or in the name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for any plate, and doubts having arisen as to the true definition of the word "plate," the Stewards of the Jockey Club have decided, that where a sum of money is given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses, (the entrance-money, whether given to the owner of the second horse, or applied to the Racing Fund, not being considered a stake,) such prize shall be construed to be a plate. But where a stake is deposited by the owners of the horses, which is to go to the winner; and an additional sum of money, or a cup, piece of plate, or other reward, is offered as a prize to the winner, even though such addition shall be denominated a plate by the donor, such race shall be deemed and taken to be a sweepstake, and not a plate.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.

1. The former Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club were repealed from the 31st December, 1828, and the following Rules and Orders, with such additions and alterations, as may from time to time be made therein, are thence substituted and to be acted upon.

RESPECTING THE STEWARDS.

2. The three members of the Jockey Club, now acting as Stewards, shall be continued in their office till the next annual meeting of the Jockey Club, when the senior Steward (the one who has been the longest in office) shall quit his situation immediately after settling the accounts at that meeting, and shall then name a member of the Jockey Club to succeed him, subject to the approbation of the remaining

Stewards, and of the Members of the Jockey Club then present; and, at every subsequent annual meeting, the then senior Steward shall in like manner retire and name his successor.

3. If any difference of opinion should arise on such nomination, it shall be decided by a majority of the Members present; which majority must include one (at least) of the continuing Stewards; if both the continuing Stewards are in the minority, then there shall be a fresh nomination.

4. If any of the Stewards should die or resign between the periods of the annual meetings, the surviving or continuing Stewards may appoint a Member of the Club to succeed the deceased or declining Steward, and to stand in his place point of seniority; but such nomination shall be notified to the Club at their next annual, or at any special meeting to be called for the purpose, and shall then be subject to the like approbation, as in the case of a senior Steward retiring at the expiration of his Stewardship.

5. All disputes relating to racing at Newmarket, or bets on racing elsewhere, if any of the parties interested should request the interference of the Stewards, shall be determined by the three Stewards and two referees, (who shall be members of the Club) one to be chosen by each of the parties concerned, if either of them shall desire to have referees. If only two Stewards be present, they shall fix upon a third person, being a member of the Club, in lieu of the absent Steward; but the Stewards, if they think fit, may call in any other members of the Jockey Club to their assistance, or may refer the case to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, if the importance or difficulty of the matter in dispute shall appear to them to require it.

6. If any dispute arising elsewhere than at Newmarket shall be referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and they shall think fit to take it into consideration, the matter must relate to Horse Racing, the facts or points of difference be reduced into writing, and be sent by or with the sanction of the Stewards where the matter in question occurred, and the parties must agree, in writing, to abide by the decision of the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

7. The three Stewards, or any two of them, shall have full power to make such regulations as they may think proper in regard to the course and exercise ground.

8. The three Stewards shall have the power of appointing such person or persons as they may choose, to keep the Coffee Room, the match-book, receive the stakes, and collect the entrance-money and all other funds belonging to the Jockey Club; and the Stewards shall be responsible to the Jockey Club for all the money collected, as belonging to the Club. They shall also have the power to appoint the Judge of the races, Clerk of the Course, and other servants of the Club.

9. The stewards shall fix the hour of starting for each race, by nine o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running, and notice of the time of starting is to be fixed up in the Coffee Room immediately afterwards.

10. The Stewards shall produce an account of the funds and disbursements of the Jockey Club at the annual meeting in each year.

RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS:— FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB.

11. The ballot for members of the Jockey Club shall be in the New Rooms at Newmarket, or in such other place as the Stewards shall appoint, on the Tuesday in the First Spring Meeting, and the Tuesday in the Second October

Meeting of each year. Each candidate must be proposed by a member, and his Christian and surname, and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, put up in the Dining and Card Rooms, at Newmarket, (or in such other place as the Stewards shall appoint,) on or before the Tuesday in the Meeting preceding the ballot. Nine members (at the least) shall ballot; and two black balls shall exclude.

FOR THE NEW ROOMS.

12. The ballot for members of the New Rooms may be in any of the seven established Meetings at Newmarket. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his Christian and surname and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, put up in the Dining and Card Rooms at Newmarket, (or in such other place as the Stewards shall appoint,) on the day preceding the ballot. The ballot shall be in the morning, between the hours of eleven and one, or in the afternoon, between the hours of four and six. Members of the Jockey Club only shall be allowed to ballot. Nine members (at least) shall ballot, and two black balls shall exclude. If eighteen members ballot, there must be three black balls to exclude.

13. A member of any of the Clubs in St. James's-street, known by the names of White's, Brooks's, and Boodle's, may be admitted a member of the New Rooms without ballot, on paying the same sum for his admission, and the same subscription, as are required of members chosen by ballot.

FOR THE COFFEE ROOM.

14. The ballot for members of the Coffee Room shall be in the Coffee Room at Newmarket, (or at such other place as the Stewards shall appoint,) on any day in the present seven established Meetings, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock in the morning. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his Christian and surname and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, be put up in the Coffee Room the day before the ballot. Members of the Jockey Club only can ballot. Twelve members (at least) must ballot, and two black balls shall exclude.

15. Any member of the New Rooms may become a member of the Coffee Room, on signifying his wish to be so to any of the Stewards, or to the keeper of the Coffee Room, and paying for his admission and subscription, as members chosen by ballot are required to do.

16. A person, though chosen, shall not be considered as a member of any of these Clubs, until he shall have paid the usual sums for the admission and subscription of a new member. And the name of every member whose subscription shall be in arrears for one year, shall be placed over the chimney-piece in the New Rooms, and in the Coffee Room at Newmarket, in the Craven Meeting of each year. And if such arrears be not paid by the end of the following Second Spring Meeting, he shall cease to be a member, and shall not be again admitted as a member until his arrears be paid, and until he be again chosen by ballot.

AS TO NOMINATIONS.

17. In all nominations and entrances for stakes, subscriptions, and places, of horses, &c. which have not started before the time of naming or entering, the sire, dam, and grandson, of the horse, &c. named or entered, must be mentioned, if known, unless the dam has a name which is to be found in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient. If the horse, &c. named or entered be own brother or sister to any horse,

&c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to name it as such. If the dam or grandson be sister, (but which sister must be specified, if there be more than one,) or dam, or grandson of any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to mention her as such. If the dam or grandson is not known, the sire of the horse, &c. must be mentioned, together with such other particulars as will be sufficient to identify the animal. If a horse has once appeared in the Racing Calendar by a name and his pedigree, it will be sufficient afterwards to mention him by his name only, even though he has never started. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be mentioned.

18. If any horse, &c. shall be named or entered without being identified as before directed, he shall not be allowed to start in the race, but his owner shall be liable to pay the forfeit, or, if a play or pay race, the whole stake. All bets on a horse so disqualified for starting shall be void.

19. No person who has once subscribed a stake shall be allowed to withdraw his name, and no nomination shall be altered in any respect, after the time of closing, without the consent of all the parties, in the race, being first obtained.

20. In every sweepstakes in which there shall be any allowance of weight to the produce of untired horses or mares, such allowance shall be claimed on the article by each subscriber before the expiration of the time of naming; and if not so claimed, no allowance shall be made, even though the horse or mare should prove to have been untired at the time of naming.

RESPECTING STAKES AND BETS.

21. All stakes for matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, shall be made before the hour of starting for the first race of the day, in cash, bank-bills, or banker's notes, payable on demand, and be paid into the hands of the person appointed by the Stewards to receive the same; and in default thereof by any person, he shall pay the whole stake as a loser, whether his horse come in first or not, unless such person shall have previously obtained the consent of the party or parties with whom he is not engaged, to his not staking. But this rule is not to extend to bets, which are to be paid and received as if no such omission had happened.

22. A day-book shall be kept by the person appointed by the Stewards to receive the stakes; in which shall be entered an account of all matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, to be run for; and as the different stakes are made, they shall be entered therein as paid.

23. Five pounds per cent. shall be allowed on all forfeits under £100 declared to the Keeper of the Match-book, at or before ten o'clock the evening before running; and if the forfeit amount to £100 and upwards, £10 per cent. shall be allowed. All forfeits shall be paid before twelve o'clock at night of the day fixed for the race, and on those forfeits which shall not be so paid, the deduction for the timely declaration of such forfeits shall not be allowed.

24. No person shall start any horse, &c. unless he shall have paid all former stakes and forfeits to the Keeper of the Match-book, before the time fixed for starting the first race of each day on which he intends to start his horse, &c. And this rule is declared to extend to all other places, as well as Newmarket, where races are run, and engagements entered into by members of the Jockey Club. And it is recommended to the consideration of the Stewards of other races, where members of this Club are not amongst the subscribers.

At the expiration of each Meeting, a list of all stakes and forfeits due at Newmarket, shall be exhibited in the Coffee Room at Newmarket; and a similar list, and also a list of all stakes and forfeits due elsewhere, which the persons claiming them shall transmit (free of postage) shall be posted at Mr. Weatherly's office, in Oxenden-street.

And where any person shall have bought a horse, with his engagements, this rule, as to all the engagements subsisting at the time of the purchase, and to be run for subsequently thereto, shall be considered as extending to the purchaser, whether those engagements were entered into by the vendor or any other person; and such horse, in whose hands he may be, shall not be allowed to start for any race, until all the stakes due for such engagements shall have been paid. But in default of payment by the purchaser, the original subscriber to such engagements shall not be exonerated from his liability to make them good.

25. If any bet shall be made from signal or intimation, after the race has been determined, such bets shall be considered as fraudulent and void, and shall not be paid. And if any servant belonging to a member of this society shall be found to have betted from any such signal, or shall be concerned in making such signal, he shall be dismissed from his service, and not further employed by any member of this society.

26. All stakes and bets, whether expressed to be in guineas or pounds, shall be paid in pounds sterling.

27. All double bets shall be considered as play or pay bets.

28. All bets depending between any two horses, shall be void, if those horses become the property of the same person, or of his avowed confederate, subsequently to the bets being made.

29. All bets between particular horses shall be void, if neither of them happens to be the winner, unless agreed by the parties to the contrary.

30. If a match or sweepstakes be made for any particular day in any race-week, and the parties agree to change the day to any other in the same week, all bets must stand; but if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

31. When the riders of any horses brought out to run for any race are called upon, by the person appointed to start them, to take their places for that purpose, the owner of every horse which comes up to the post shall be considered as liable to pay his whole stake, and all respecting such horses shall be considered as play or pay bets.

TRIALS.

32. No person shall try the horse, &c. of any other person, than his declared confederate, without giving notice of such trial, by inscribing the name or proper description of the horse, &c. tried, and the name of his owner, in the trial book, kept at the Coffee Room, Newmarket, within one hour after the trial has taken place; or by nine o'clock in the morning, in case the trial shall have taken place at an earlier hour; and the hour of running such trial, and also the hour of making the entry, shall be noted in the trial-book. And in case any trial shall not be so entered, the groom having the care of the horse running with the trial horse, and being present at the trial, or if not present, then the owner of any horse running with such trial horse, shall forfeit and pay to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, the penalty or sum of £10 for every such offence; but the Stewards shall have the power to mitigate such penalty to not less than £5 in case it shall fall upon any groom.

33. Every bet made upon or against any horse running in a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering of it in the trial-book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall be void.

34. Every engagement made with any horse, &c. running in a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering of it in the trial-book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall not be run, but the owner of such trial horse shall be considered as having declared forfeit, and be liable to pay the forfeit accordingly, unless his opponents, or any of them, shall desire to hold him to his engagement. And in case any horse so tried shall have started for and won any race made subsequently to the trial, and before the entry of it in the trial-book, his owner shall not be entitled to the stake so won; and, in case he shall have actually received it, he shall pay it back into the hands of the stakeholder, who shall pay it over to the owner of the second horse, or, in case of a match, shall pay it over to the owner of the beaten horse; but if such horse shall have lost such race, his owner shall not be entitled to claim or to be repaid his stake or deposit for such race; and in those cases such disqualification shall attach to the horse, without regard to any change of the property in him; and if, with respect to the disqualification, there shall be any difficulty in ascertaining the horse or horses tried, the owner of the horse or horses so tried shall be bound, on the request of the Stewards, to declare to them which of his horses ran in such trial, and in case he shall decline so to do, the Stewards shall have the power to fix the disqualification upon any one or more of the horses of such owner, at their option.

35. No notice of trial shall be required, where the trial is run at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from Newmarket.

36. The day, with respect to the engaging of the ground for trials, shall be divided into two periods; that is, previously to eight o'clock in the morning, and subsequently to two in the afternoon, from the first day of the Craven Meeting, to the end of the Houghton Meeting; and previously to nine o'clock in the morning, and subsequently to two in the afternoon, during the rest of the year. No one stable-keeper shall engage the ground for both those periods on the same day, nor for more than two of those periods in the same week.

37. Notice for engaging the ground, shall, at least one day before the day it is used, be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, at the Coffee Room at Newmarket. And no notice or warning shall be deemed sufficient, unless given as before directed.

38. If any person shall be detected in watching a trial, or shall be proved to have employed any persons to watch a trial, he shall be served with notice to keep off the heath; and if in the employment of any member of the club, or of any groom or rider employed by any member of the club, he shall be dismissed from his service, and not again employed.

THE CUP AND WEP.

39. The Cup may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the First Spring Meeting in each year; to be run for over the B. C., on Tuesday, in the First October Meeting following, by horses, &c. the property of members of the Jockey Club; four years old carrying 7st. 11lb., five years old, 8st. 8lb., six years old, 8st. 13lb., and aged, 9st. Each person, at the time of challenging, is to subscribe his name to a paper to be hung up in the Coffee Room, at

Newmarket, and deliver to the Keeper of the Match-book, the name or description of the horse, &c. sealed up, which shall be kept till six o'clock on the Saturday evening of that week; and if not accepted, or only one challenger, to be returned unopened; but if accepted, or if more than one challenger, to be then opened and declared a match or sweepstakes for 200 *sov.* each, play or pay. If the challenge be not accepted, the cup to be delivered to the Keeper of the Match-book, in the Meeting ensuing the challenge, for the person who may become entitled to the same.

40. The Whip may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the Second Spring or Second October Meeting in each year, and the acceptance must be signified, or the whip resigned, before the end of the same Meeting. If challenged for and accepted in the Spring, to be run for on the Tuesday, in the Second October Meeting following; and if in the October, on the Thursday in the Second Spring Meeting following; B. C. weight, 10st., and to stake 200 *sov.* each, play or pay.

THE £1 PER CENT. PLATES.

41. The stakeholder shall deduct £1 per cent. upon all sums won at Newmarket, in sweepstakes or matches, where the clear sum to be received by the winner, over and above his own stake, shall amount to £100 or more, (unless the winner shall object to allowing such deduction to be made,) and the money so raised shall be disposed of in the following manner: viz.

Two handicap plates of £100 each, for four, five, six years old, and aged horses, shall be annually given to be run for; one in the Second October Meeting, A. F., and the other in the Houghton Meeting, from the D. I. And if any horse-keeper shall object to contribute to the above fund, he will not be allowed to start a horse for either of those plates.

THE STAKEHOLDER AT NEWMARKET.

42. The stakeholder at Newmarket shall be allowed to retain out of the stakes in his hands, the following fees, for his trouble; viz.

For every match, one pound.

For every plate, one pound.

For every subscription or sweepstakes, where the whole stake exceeds £100, and does not amount to £1000, two pounds.

For every sweepstakes, where the whole stake amounts to £1000 or upwards, five pounds.

RELATING TO OTHER MATTERS NOT BEFORE SPECIFIED.

43. If for any plate, sweepstakes, or subscription, the first two horses shall come in so near together, that the judge shall not be able to decide which won, those two horses shall run for such prize over again, half an hour after the last race on the same day; the other horses which started shall be deemed losers, and be entitled to their respective places, as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

44. Every person who shall ride for a race at Newmarket, shall be weighed immediately after the same, and shall be allowed 2*lb.* above the weight specified for his horse to carry, and no more, unless the weight he actually rode be declared as the weight he intended to ride, as hereinafter mentioned. The owner of every horse which shall be intended to carry more than 2*lb.* above his weight, shall, by himself or his servant, declare to one of the Stewards, or to the Keeper of the Match-book, before ten o'clock on the morning of the day on which the race is run, what weight he intends his horse to carry, including the 2*lb.* allowed, which shall be immediately

inserted in the list in the Coffee Room. And if any horse shall run in a race, carrying more than 2*lb.* above his weight, without such declaration having been made, or, if after the race, on weighing the jockey, he shall not prove to have ridden the weight which it was declared the horse should carry, or shall have ridden more than 2*lb.* above the weight declared, then such horse shall not be considered the winner of the race, even though he should come in first, but shall be placed as the last horse in the race, and his owner shall pay the stake, as for a beaten horse.

45. The persons appointed by the Stewards to weigh the jockeys, shall, immediately after each day's race, report to the Keeper of the Match-book how much each horse carried, where he carried more than 2*lb.* above the specified weight. And the Keeper of the Match-book is, as soon after as may be, to communicate such report to the Stewards, or one of them. And the weight each horse actually carried, if more than 2*lb.* above his weight, shall be published in the first list printed after the race, and also in the account published in the Racing Calendar.

46. Every groom shall have his horse at the post, ready to start, within five minutes of the time appointed by the Stewards. And every jockey is to be there, ready to start, within the same time. And every groom and jockey making default herein, shall forfeit £5 to be paid to the Keeper of the Match-book, and by him accounted for to the Stewards.

47. The person appointed to start the horses shall mark in his list the time when the horses in each race actually started; and, if there have been any false starts, the first of them shall be considered as the time of starting for that race. And he shall make a report thereof to the Keeper of the Match-book, in the afternoon of the day the races are run. And if any delay beyond the allowed time shall have taken place, he shall state by whom, or by what cause, the delay was occasioned. He shall regulate his watch by the Coffee Room clock, which shall be considered as the true time for this purpose.

48. If any horse, &c. intended to be entered for any plate or subscription, where entrance is required, shall be engaged to run on the day of entrance, he shall not be obliged to show at the time of entrance; but if he have not before run at Newmarket, he shall show at the place of entrance, within one hour after his engagements are over. But no horse that has before run at Newmarket, need be shown at the time of entrance, or afterwards.

49. When any match is made in which crossing and jostling are not mentioned, they shall be understood to be barred.

50. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no weight mentioned, the horses shall carry 8*st.* 7*lb.* each. And if any weight is given, the highest weight shall be 8*st.* 7*lb.*

51. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no course mentioned, the course shall be that which is usually run by horses of the same age as those engaged: viz.

If yearlings, the Yearling Course.

If 2 years old, the Two Year Old Course.

If 3 years old, Rowley's Mile.

If 4 years old, Ditch Is. And

If 5 years old and upwards, Beacon Course.

And if the horses should be of different ages, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

52. The Keeper of the Match-book shall charge the proprietors of such horses as receive forfeit, and shall be exonerated

from appearing, with the same fees for weights and scales, as if they had come over the course.

53. Towards defraying the expense of repairing the Course and Exercise Ground, one guinea annually shall be paid in respect of every race-horse that shall be trained or exercised, or that shall run any private trial, or public race thereon. And the same shall be paid by the stable-keeper, or servant having the care of such horse, and be charged by him to the owner of such horse. Every such stable-keeper or servant shall deliver a list to the Keeper of the Match-book of the horses which have been under his care, liable to pay the said charge, on the Saturday before the Craven Meeting in each year, and also on the Monday before the Houghton Meeting; and shall at the last mentioned time pay to the Keeper of the Match-book the money due for each horse. That for the future, if any such stable-keeper or servant shall fail to make a true return of the horses which have been under his care, he will be surcharged one guinea for each horse omitted in his list.

54. If in running for any race one horse should jostle or cross another, such horse and every horse belonging to the same owner, or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race, shall be disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerving of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise, and where one horse crosses the track of another next behind him, it shall be deemed a sufficient cause of complaint, even though he be a clear length, or more, before the horse whose track he crosses, it being desirable that, when once a jockey has taken his ground, he should not prevent any other jockey from coming up, either on his right or left hand. And if such cross or jostle shall be proved to have happened through the foul riding of the jockey, he shall be disqualified from again riding at Newmarket; or shall be punished by fine or suspension for a time, as the Stewards shall think fit; it being absolutely necessary, as well for the safety of the jockies themselves, as for the satisfaction of the public, that foul riding should be punished by the severest penalties.

55. All complaints of foul riding must be made before, or at the time the jockey complaining is weighed; and it may be made either by the owner, jockey, or groom of the horse, to one of the Stewards, to the Keeper of the Match-book, to the judge of the race, to the clerk of the course, or to the person appointed to weigh the jockies.

56. In naming or entering for any race where there shall be any particular conditions required as a qualification to start, it shall be sufficient if the horse were qualified at the expiration of the time allowed for naming or entering; and he shall not be disqualified by any thing which may happen after the expiration of that time, unless so specified in the article; and if any additional weight is to be carried by horses which have won one or more plates or races within the year, it shall be construed to mean the year of our Lord.

57. Where it is made a condition of any plate or subscription that the winner shall be sold for any given sum, the owner of the second horse being first entitled, &c. no other person than one who ran a horse in the race shall be entitled to claim. The horse claimed shall not be delivered till he is paid for; and he must be paid for on the day of the race, otherwise the party claiming shall not be entitled to demand the horse at any future period; but, nevertheless, the owner of the winning horse may insist upon the claimant taking and paying for the horse claimed.

58. When the qualification of any horse is objected to by

ten o'clock in the morning of the day of starting, the owner must produce a certificate, or other proper document, to the Steward, or Clerk of the Course, or to the Keeper of the Match-book, if the case happen at Newmarket, before the race is run, to prove the qualification of the horse; and if he shall start his horse without so doing, the prize shall be withheld for a period to be fixed upon by the Stewards, on the expiration of which time, if the qualification be not proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards, he shall not be entitled to the prize, though his horse shall have come in first; but it shall be given to the owner of the second horse. When the qualification of a horse is objected to after that time, the person making the objection must prove the disqualification.

59. It is expected that every member of the clubs at Newmarket, and every person running or training horses at Newmarket, shall consider themselves amenable to these Rules, and such others as the Stewards may, from time to time, think fit to adopt, for the better regulation of racing at Newmarket. And all trainers, jockies, grooms, and servants of such persons are strictly enjoined to observe the same. And if any trainer, jockey, groom, or servant, shall be proved to have been guilty of any infraction of these rules or orders, or any of them, he will be punished by the Stewards, to such extent as they may think the case requires, and in such manner as they may have the power to enforce.

60. All disputes referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Club will be adjudged according to their published rules and orders, where any of them are applicable to the case submitted to them; and were not, according to the established rules of racing.

S. BATHON, }
LOTHER, } Stewards.
RICHMOND, }

ADJUDGED CASES.

CASE I.

A, B, and C, run for a subscription the best of heats. A wins the first heat, B the second—C's rider, after saving his distance the second heat, dismounts between the distance-post and the end, but remounts, rides past the ending-post and weighs as usual; starts, and wins the third heat, and weighs, without any objection being made.

A, being second the third heat, in a short time afterwards demands the subscription, (not knowing till then, that C's rider had dismounted,) and refuses to start for the fourth heat, which B and C run for, and C wins.

It was decided, that no objection having been made to C's starting for the third heat, he was entitled to the prize.

CASE II.

The winner of a plate, whose horse had distanced all the others, applied for the stakes or entrance-money, which was advertised to be paid to the second best horse that won a clear heat—one of the distanced horses had won the first heat.

It was decided, that the winning horse cannot be deemed the second horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes; and all the others being distanced, no other person could claim them.

CASE III.

A gold cup, &c. for horses that never won.

A	1
B	2
C	2

The owner of B claimed on the ground of A's disqualifications, he having the preceding year won a clear heat at Chelmsford, to entitle him, according to their articles, to the stakes or entrance-money.

It was decided, that A was not disqualified, the term "winner," applying only to the horse that beats all the rest.

CASE IV.

Whether a horse, having won a sweepstake of 23 gs. each (3 subscribers) is qualified to run for a £50 plate, expressed to be for horses that never won plate, match, or sweepstake, of that value.

It was decided, that it was the practice, in estimating winnings, to consider the clear sum gained only, and consequently to except the stake of the proprietor; the horse, therefore, which had won a sweepstake of 46 gs. only, viz., two stakes of 23 gs. each, was not thereby disqualified for the £50 above-mentioned.

CASE V.

Mr. Baird, having entered two horses for the king's plate, at Newcastle, in 1793, and won it with Sans Culotte, (his other horse not starting,) the owner of the second horse objected to his receiving the plate, on the ground that he was disqualified by having entered two horses.

It was decided, that Mr. Baird was entitled to the plate.

CASE VI.

A betted B, that a mare should trot a mile in five minutes, in four minutes and a half, and in four minutes; all which, it was stated, she won with ease; but B measuring the distance after the races were over, found it was short of a mile by four yards.

It was decided, that as no objection was made to the measure of the Course before starting, and the mare having performed the distance set out, and not objected to, A won all the bets.

CASE VII.

After the race for the Somerset Stakes at Bath, in 1829, it was discovered that the person in whose name Russelas was entered, was dead before the race was run, and Mr. Day, the owner of Liston, who came in second, claimed the stake. The matter was referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. It was decided, that Liston was entitled to the stake, because of all the horses qualified to start for the stake, he was the first; Russelas being disqualified by the death of the person in whose name he was entered.

But the Stewards thought that in this case, as in that of a horse disqualified to start, from stakes not having been duly made, the bets should stand according as the horses came in.

CASE VIII.

At Canterbury races, 1829, for the £100 given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen, Mr. Pearce's Guildford, won the two first heats; but Mr. Mattam, the owner of Moor Buzzard, claimed the plate, alleging that Guildford was disqualified, his owner having run two horses for a prize for which heats were run.

It was contended on the part of Mr. Pearce, 1st, That this was not a plate; 2d, That no objection was made till after the jockies were weighed, and the horses led away.

The matter being submitted to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, they were of opinion, that Moor Buzzard was entitled to the prize; and referred to the rules of racing, rule six, as decisive.

CASE IX.

Blandford, 1829.—For the gold Cup by subscribers of 10 ssv. each, it was a condition that the surplus should be paid

to the owner of the second horse, in specie. Brownlock walked over for the Cup, so that there was no second horse. The opinion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was requested, as to who was entitled to the surplus. They gave it as their opinion, that their being no second horse, the surplus must be divided amongst the original subscribers of the Cup.

It was determined, on a case which arose at Chelmsford, so long ago as the year 1784, where the winner distanced all the five horses, that the winner could not be deemed the second best horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes.

CASE X.

The following nomination was made for a produce sweepstake of Ascot:—

Lord Tavistock's sister to Benedict, covered by Middleton. There being two sisters to Benedict, the nomination was incomplete, according to the 17th clause of the Rules and Orders. Lord Tavistock ascertained that the other sister to Benedict was sent abroad some time before the stake closed, and submitted that this circumstance sufficiently identified his nomination. The Stewards of the Jockey Club declined to go into evidence of this nature, and decided that the nomination was invalid.

CASE XI.

For a race in the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket, 1828, a filly turned round at starting, and was left behind. The start being disputed, the race was run over again, subject to an examination by the Stewards, into the circumstances of the first start. When this enquiry took place, it was satisfactorily proved that the starter gave the word "Off," and did not call to the riders to come back. It was therefore determined that the race was decisive.

CASE XII.

For the Stand Cup at Liverpool races, in July 1829, Velocipede was saddled, mounted, and brought out; but on being cantered, the rider found him lame, and did not take him to the post to start. A question respecting the bet was submitted to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who decided that the case did not come within the provisions of the 32nd clause of the Rules and Orders, and that the bets about Velocipede were not to be considered as play or pay.

CASE XIII.

Two horses run a dead heat at Newmarket. The owners requested permission of the Stewards to run the race over again between two of the other races of the day. The Stewards decided that the rule 44 was imperative, and that the horses which had run the dead heat must run again half an hour after the last race of the day.

CASE XIV.

A bet of 2 to 1 was laid on Taqueiser against Elinor for the Oaks—Elinor being improperly named, was not allowed to start. The question whether the bet was to stand or not was submitted to the Stewards, who agreed to refer it to a general Meeting of the Jockey Club, at which it was ultimately decided that the bet was void.

CASE XV.

A admitted that he had lost £100 to B, but declined paying it, because he intended paying it to C, who had a claim on B for £100. The Stewards decided that A must pay the £100 to B forthwith, as no transfer could take place without the consent of both parties.

CASE XVI.

For the Lansdown Stakes, at Bath, Mrs. Day's brother 16 Lashes, Mr. Sadler's Achilles, and Mr. Worsfold's Wilna,

had each won a heat; Wilks was then drawn; Mrs. Day and Mr. Saffler agreed to divide the stake, and brother to Lusher walked over.—Two questions were submitted to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who decided,

1st. That the bets should be put together and divided, in the same proportion that had been agreed upon in respect to the stakes.

2nd. That brother to Lusher must carry extra weight on future occasions, as the winner of this race.

LENGTHS OF THE NEWMARKET COURSES.

N.B. 1700 Yards are a Mile.

220 Yards are a Furlong.

240 Yards are a Distance.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
The Beacon Course is.....	4	1	138
Round Course.....	3	4	187
Last three miles of B. C.....	3	0	45
Ditch-in.....	2	0	97
The last mile and distance of B. C.....	1	1	156
Ancaster Mile.....	1	0	18
From the turn of the Leads, in.....	0	5	184
Clermont Course (from the Ditch to the Duke's Stand).....	1	5	217
Audley End Course (from the starting post of the T.Y.C. to the end of the B.C.) about.....	1	6	0
Across the Flat.....	1	2	94
Rowley Mile.....	1	0	1
Ditch Mile.....	0	7	178
Abington Mile.....	0	7	211
Two Middle Miles of B.C.....	1	7	125
Two yrs. old Course (on the Flat).....	0	5	136
New Note (part of the Banbury Mile).....	0	5	136
Yearling Course.....	0	2	47
Banbury Mile.....	0	7	208

ANCOE HEATH.

The two-mile Course is a circular one, of which the last half is called the Old Mile. The New Mile is straight, and up hill all the way. T.Y.C. is 5 furlongs, and 136 yards.

SUTTON,

Is a round Course of one mile only.

CHILMARKET,

Is a round or oval Course, short of 2 miles by about 30 yards, but made up 2 miles by starting between the Distance-post and the Winning-chair; about half of the straight mile is in the Round Course, finishing with rather a severe hill.

CHESTER,

A flat Course of one mile and a 100 yards round.

GLoucester,

An oblong of about a mile and a half, with a straight run in of 400 yards.

Doncaster,

It is a circular and nearly flat Course of about 1 mile 7 furlongs, and 70 yards. The shortest Courses are portions of this circle.

WIMBORNE,

The round, or rather oval Course, is short of 2 miles by 66 yards, and nearly flat.

LILLY,

The old Course is round, or rather oval, of 2 miles, two-thirds of which are nearly flat, and the remainder rather hilly; the last half mile is in a straight line with a little ascent, and

beautiful coming in. There is a round and level Course of one mile, recently made, called the New Course, and a 3 mile Course, also nearly level, formed out of the New and Old Courses.

KNUTSFORD,

Is a round Course of one mile only, and nearly flat.

LITTON,

The Old Course is oval and flat, one mile; the New Course is flat, a mile and half round, with a straight run in of nearly three quarters of a mile, and a very gradual rise.

MANCHESTER,

Is one mile, rather oval, with a hill, and a fine run in.

NEWTON,

Is a triangular Course of one mile, with a strong hill.

NOTTINGHAM,

Is a round Course of 1 mile, 2 furlongs, and 11 yards.

OXFORD,

Is a round, or rather oval Course of 2 miles, all but a distance, and quite flat; the last half mile straight.

PLYMOUTH,

Is nearly an oval Course of one mile and a half, quite flat, with a straight run in of a third of a mile.

PRESTON,

Is oval and flat—one mile round.

STAFFORD,

A one mile Course, which would be a complete oval, but for a straight run in of about a quarter of a mile.

STOCKBROOK,

Is nearly a round Course, somewhat hilly, the last three quarters of a mile straight, for the run in; and there is also a straight mile.

TAVISTOCK,

Is a round or rather oval Course, two miles, a little hilly, the last three quarters of a mile straight, and very nearly level; the one mile is a portion of the above.

WOLVERHAMPTON,

The Course is of an oval shape, a mile and a quarter, the run in is straight, and the T.Y.C. is a straight half-mile.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ENGLISH RACING CALENDAR.

D. for Duke.	c. for colt.
E. for Earl.	£. for filly.
M. for Marquis.	p. for pony.
Ld. for Lord.	b. for bay.
	bl. for black.
B. C. for Beacon Course.	br. for brown.
R. C. for Round Course.	gr. for grey.
Y. C. for Yearling Course.	ch. for chestnut.
Ab. M. for Abington Mile.	ro. for roan.
An. M. for Ancaster Mile.	d. for dun.
B. M. for Banbury Mile.	ys. for years.
R. M. for Rowley Mile.	gs. for guineas.
D. I. for Ditch in.	sovs. for sovereigns.
D. M. for Ditch Mile.	h. f. for half forfeit.
T.M.M. for the Two Middle Miles of B. C.	pd. for paid.
A. P. for Across the Flat.	p.p. for play or pay.
T.Y.C. for Two Years old Course.	recd. for received.
A.E.C. for Audley End Course.	ft. for forfeit.
	agst. for against.
h. for horse.	dr. for drawn.
g. for gelding.	dis. for distanced.
m. for mare.	y. for young.

The following Abbreviations are used in the *American Racing Calendar*, and in the *New-York Sporting Magazine*, when speaking of Races in America; when those in England are noted, those used in the *English Sporting Magazine* and *Racing Calendar* will be adhered to.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE AMERICAN RACING CALENDAR.

In the *English Racing Calendar*, the weight carried by each horse is designated by stones and pounds—the letters st. standing for the English stone weight of 14 pounds, and lb. for pounds—thus, 8st. 7lb. In America, we give the same weight wholly in pounds—119lb.

- bl. for black.
- br. for brown.
- d. br. for dark brown.
- b. b. for bright bay.
- bd. b. for blood bay.
- y. b. for yellow bay.
- ch. for chestnut.
- l. ch. for light chestnut or seal.
- r. ch. for red or blood chestnut.

- gr. for grey.
- w. for white.
- bl. ro. for black roan.
- r. ro. for red roan.
- d. for dun.
- cr. for cream colour.
- sk. for skewball or piebald.
- lbs. for pounds.
- dr. for drawn.
- r. o. for run out.
- dis. for distanced.
- h. for horse.
- g. for gelding.
- m. for mare.
- f. for filly.
- c. for colt.
- p. for pony.
- yrs. for years.
- \$ for dollars.
- ft. for forfeit.
- h. ft. for half forfeit.
- p. p. for play or pay.
- pd. for paid.
- recd. for received.
- agst. for against.
- y. for young.



STATIONER'S
Litho by W. H. L. L. L.

THE NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

439

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1833.

NO. I.

Embellished with

A PORTRAIT OF CHORISTER, THE PROPERTY OF THE MARQUIS OF CLEVELAND,
Winner of the American Dashers St. Leger, in 1831.

A PORTRAIT OF RIDDLESWORTH, THE PROPERTY OF THE EARL OF JERSEY,
Winner of the Seven-stone Red-Letter Stakes at Newmarket—all the November Dinner Stakes—and of the 3000 Guineas Stakes—and of the Newmarket Stakes in 1831.

CHORISTER.

A bay colt, foaled in 1828—the property of the most noble The Marquis of Cleveland, bred by Mr. J. Smith, of Middleham.—Chorister was got by Lottery, dam, (Crown-catcher's dam,) by Chorus, (son of Trumpator,) the grandam by Orville, winner of the St. Leger in 1802; great grandam Anticipation, by Beatingbrough, winner of the St. Leger in 1794; great great grandam Expectation, sister to Telemachus, by Herod—Skim—Janus—Spinster, Maria's dam, by Crab—the Widdington mare by Partner, out of a sister to Squirrel's dam, by Bloody Buttocks—Greyhound—Maleless—Brimmer—Place's White Turk—Dodsworth—Layton's Violet barb mare.

Lottery, first called Tinker, was got by Trump, out of Mandane, dam of Mausella, winner of the Oaks in 1812; and Alaisidora, winner of the St. Leger in 1813, by Potson; grandam young Camilla, sister to Colibri, by Woodpecker; great grandam Camilla by Trentham; Coquette, by the Compton barb, sister to Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian; Geary Robinson by the Bald Galloway, sister to Old Country Wench, by Snake; Grey Wilkes, by Haulboy, out of Miss De Aroy's pet mare, daughter of a Sedbury royal mare.

PERFORMANCES.

1st.—York Spring Meeting, May 18th, 1820. A sweep-stakes of 30 sovs. 10 ft. for 2 year old colts, 8st. 5lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb. T.Y.C.—Twenty-six subscribers. Lord Cleveland's b. c. Chorister, by Lottery.—T. Lye, 1 Mr. Walker's ch. f. Victoire by Whisker, out of Vengeance.—W. Scott. 2

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Lord Scarborough's h. c. Clarence, by Comus out of Byram's dam,	G. Nelson.
Lord Sligo's ch. c. Cube, brother to Cant,	W. Westlake.
Duke of Leeds's h. f. by Wanton, out of Lady of the Vale,	S. Templeman.
Mr. Singleman's b. c. Tremaine by Trump—Splendour's dam,	T. Shepherd.
Mr. Wormald's ch. f. sister to Granby, by Cannon Hall,	T. Nicholson.
Lord Queensberry's b. f. sister to Emma, by Whisker,	P. Connelly.

Mr. Cardie's br. f. by Alexander, out of Annot Lass,	J. Garbutt.
Mr. Fox's ch. f. Gistana, by Trump, out of Mrs. Fry,	J. Robinson.
Celand Crawford's b. f. by Whisker, out of Calypso,	J. Dodgson.

Six to four against Chorister—six to one against Victoire—four to one against Gistana—four to one against Tremaine.

After four or five attempts the lot got off well together; when near the distance, however, Chorister, closely followed by Victoire, parted company, and after a sharp struggle arrived at the ending-post first, beating his antagonist by a head only. Run in one minute fifty-two seconds.—It may be added that Chorister was the first of Lottery's get, which appeared in public.

2.—Doncaster, September 30th. Chorister started, but was not placed for the Champaign stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for 2 years old colts, 8st. 5lb.—fillies 8st. 3lb. The winner to give six dozen Champaign to the Club. From the Red House in, 5 furlongs 164 yards, 28 subscribers. Won cleverly by a length, by Mr. Holdsworth's Frederica, by Sultan, out of Fortuna; Mr. Walker's Victoire second; Lord Scarborough's Clarence third; and Mr. Beardsworth's Colwick, fourth. It is but fair, however, to state, that at this time Chorister was unwell. 8 to 1 against Frederica—6 to 4 against Victoire—4 to 1 against Clarence—9 to 1 against Colwick—5 to 1 against Chorister.

3.—York Spring Meeting, May 10th, 1831. Chorister ran second to Mr. Shipsey's br. c. the Saddler, by Waverly, out of Castellina, by Castrol, for the shorts, a sweep-stakes of 60 sovs. each, h. ft. for three year olds; colts 8st. 5lb; fillies 8st. 2lb., last mile, six subscribers—5 to 4 on the Saddler, who won very easily. Run in 1 minute, 53 seconds.

4.—York, August 5th. Renewed subscription of 25 sovs. each, for horses, the property of a subscriber, or his declared confederate; three year olds, 7st. 2lb.; fillies, 6st. 11lb.; four, 8st. 3lb.; and five 8st. 10lb.—Two miles.

Lord Cleveland's b. c. Chorister, by Lottery, 3 years.—T. Lye, 1
Mr. Holdsworth's ch. m. Fortitude, by Whisker, out of Fortuna, 5 years, 2

Lord Scarborough's h. h. Cistercian, by Catto, dam by
PILGRIM, 5:10.

Duke of Leeds's ch. f. Lady Mowbray, by Blacklock,
out of Lady of the Vale, 4 years.

Lord Milton's b. f. sister to Ballad Singer, by Trump,
out of Clankenna, 3 years.

5.—Doncaster, September 20th. The great St. Leger stakes of 25 sovs. each, for three years old colts, 8st. 6lb.; and fillies, 8st. 5lb. St. Leger Course—Eighty-six subscribers.

Lord Cleveland's b. c. Chorister, by Lottery, sung by
Chorus.—J. Day.

Mr. Skipsey's b. c. the Saddler, by Waverly, out of Castellina, by Castrol.—T. Nicholson.

The following also started but were not placed:—

Mr. Golden's br. f. La Fille Mal Gardée, by La Motte, out of Morgana. R. Johnson.

by Muley,)
 Mr. T. Richardson's b. f. Lady Eliza.)

both, by Lottery, out of Miss Wakefield.
Westworth, by Cervantes, }

Mr. R. Bower's b. e. Chancellor, by
Mince, out of Angelica, by Ama- { Holmes.
dis.

Mr. Ferguson's br. c. Tetotum, by } Jacques.
Lottery, dam by Smolensko.

Mr. Robinson's b. c. Liverpool, by
Tramp, dam by Whisker, out of } W. Scott.

Lord Fitzwilliam's b. c. Creole, bro-
ther to Mademoiselle de Camille, and W. Wil-
son.

Mr. Bower's bc. c. Sir John, by Tramp. *l. m. r. n. i. t.*

Lord Scarborough's h. c. brother to
T. W. Whitehouse

Mr. Sadler's ch. c. Archides, by Ru. Nelson.

Mr. Saddler's b. f. Delight, by Revel-

Colonel Craddock's b. c. brother, to
Haverhill, Mass., 1860.

Lord Bligo's ch. c. Brna de Peg. by J. B. Goss.

Mr. Wagstaff's b. f. Joan of Arc, by
Dressmaker of Miss Strickland.

Mr. Wagstaff's b. f. Streamlet, by T. .

... out of Buzare, by Per-
rusian, { J. Garbutt.

Mr. Houldsworth's b. f. Circassian,
b. Sultan, out of Variety, by S. Darling.
Salem or Scotchness.

Mr. Beardsworth's br. c. Colwick, by
Fulbo da Pyta, out of Stella, by } Calloway.

Mr. R. Harrison's b. c. Breathalyzer

Ma. Van Bittart's ch. c. Rubini, by
St. Patrick, out of Slight, by F. Boyce

Mr. Singleton's b. c. Termaine, in 1894.

Mr. H. Reed's b. C. Panten, by Arbu-
rton, 1894, by the same sire.

Lord Cleveland's be. c. Marcus, by
Emeline, out of Camilla, by Ca- B. Chifney.

Twenty to one against Chorister—3 to 1 against the Saddler—7 to 1 against Marcus—15 to 2 against Liverpool—12 to 1 against Cassian—12 to 1 against Delight—14 to 1 against brother to Tarrier—16 to 1 against Sir John—18 to 1 against the Chancellor—18 to 1 against Colwick—20 to 1 against Creole—25 to 1 against brother to Homer—40 to 1 against Rubini—1000 to 40 against Lady Elizabeth.

The lead was taken by brother to Tarnave, at a slashing pace, followed by Tetotum, Chancellor, and La Fille Mal Gardée; Liverpool, the Saddler, and Lady Elizabeth well up—on arriving at the distance, the Saddler passed Mal Gardée, immediately afterwards Chonster challenged, and a desperate struggle ensued between the two, Chonster winning in the most admirable style, by half a head only—Mal Gardée, who was best about three quarters of a length, ran third, Lady Elizabeth fourth, Chancellor fifth, Tetotum sixth, and Liverpool seventh—Marcus was last but one, and Shripley closed the race.

6.—Doncaster, September 22d. The Goswaine stakes of 100 sovs. each, for 3 year old colts, 8st. 5lb. and fillies 8st. 3lb. The winner of the St. Leger carried 4lb. extra. St. Leger Course.—Elexon subscibetur.

Tr. Robinson's b. c. Liverpool, by Tramp.—W. Scott, 1
Lord Cleveland's b. c. Chorister, by Lottery.—J. Day, 2

7.—Northallerton, October 14th. A gold cup, value 100

75: four. 80: five. 85: six and a half. 90:—

Lord Cleveland's b. c. Chorister, by Lottery, 8 years on.

T. Lye,	1
Mr. T. Richardson's b. f. Lady Elizabeth, by Lottery,	2
3 years,	3
Mr. Shippey's b. c. by Welbeck, dam by Walton, 4	3
years,	
Five to 4 on Chorister: 6 to 4 against Lady Elizabeth—	
won in style by about a neck.	

Besting Fortitude and Cistercian, both 5 years olds, two miles, at the York August Meeting; winning the St. Leger at Doncaster, against such a fine field; and subsequently, the Gold Cup at Northallerton, proved, that if Chorister inherited a large share of his sire's temper, which he showed in running for the Shorth, at the York Spring Meeting, 1831, against the Saddler; he also imbibed a great portion of his undoubted goodness, and that he possessed both strength and speed of the first order. Chorister is fifteen hands two inches high; we add that he was trained for the St. Leger by Mr. J. Smith, who bred him.

BLOOD HORSES

On the other hand, the "new" generation of writers, including such figures as William S. Burroughs, John Updike, and J. D. Salinger, have been accused of being "too much" concerned with the individual and his inner life, and of being "too much" concerned with the "new" and "modern" techniques of writing. This criticism has been leveled against them by the older generation of writers, who are often accused of being "too much" concerned with the "old" and "traditional" techniques of writing. The criticism is based on the fact that the "new" generation of writers is often accused of being "too much" concerned with the individual and his inner life, and of being "too much" concerned with the "new" and "modern" techniques of writing. This criticism has been leveled against them by the older generation of writers, who are often accused of being "too much" concerned with the "old" and "traditional" techniques of writing.

The received opinion, of the present day, being against the chance of breeding a racer, immediately, from either an Arabian, Barbary, Turkish, or Persian horse or mare, I shall endeavour to enable breeders to judge how far this theory

has been, or can be supported. The late Sir Charles Bunbury observed, "that breeders knew better what to do with their money, than to breed from Arabians, thereby waiting until the third or fourth generation for the chance of obtaining a racer." That the opinion of a man of his experience, supported by that of many other successful turfites, is entitled to some weight, must be admitted; yet how far correct, in this particular, will more fully appear after an examination of the subject. This theory, emanating from a source, combining the science and long practice of such a man as Sir Charles Bunbury, could not fail to become popular, whether deservedly so or not. Be this as it may, I will place before you those stubborn things called "facts"—thereby enabling you, as breeders, to judge for yourselves, and determine how far this doctrine ought to be adhered to.

If I am not egregiously mistaken, all who will take the trouble to peruse this communication, will come to the conclusion, that the horses of former years, bred widely from Eastern parents, or whose sires or dams, or grandmothers or grandfathers, were Arabians, Barbs, Turks, or Persians, although lower in stature than those now on the turf, possessed more substance, were in higher form, capable of carrying higher weights in proportion to height, and running longer distances than those of late years or the present time, many of which are tall, long-legged, fast-sided, narrow-made, gander-like animals, a description but too appropriate to a majority of the fashionable racers of the day; such, I will admit, have generally a great stride, and many, for a mile or two, are "devils to go," but let them have heavy ground to run over, or to breast a hill, what would become of them, with a smaller or rather a shorter-legged horse of good substance and form, such as Belvoir and many others of the Medley blood, running them a lock towards the conclusion of a heat, with only half a mile to go; even such sags as Little Driver, Old Cartouch, Young Cartouch, Domesday, and a hundred others of former years, little exceeding fourteen hands in height, and some under it.

In order to elucidate this subject, I shall give an account of all the Arabians, Barbs, Turks, or Persians, of any note, which have been introduced into England since the year 1700; shall next divide their descendants into four classes, viz.

1. Those whose sire and dam were both, either Arabians, Barbs, Turks, or Persians, and bred exclusively from Eastern stock.
2. Whose sire or dam were one or the other, either Arabian, Barb, Turk, or Persian, and otherwise descended wholly from foreign blood.
3. Whose grandsire and granddam were both, either Arabians, Barbs, Turks, or Persians.
4. Whose grandsire or granddam, one or the other, was either an Arabian, Barb, Turk, or Persian, or their more remote ancestors, almost exclusively derived from Eastern importations.

Were I merely to say, that the stock formerly bred as above, was either better or worse, than that of the present day, it would be doing nothing towards establishing either of those points; here, however, I shall not stop, but give the performance of each, setting forth the distance run, weight carried, the different horses they contended with and beat, or were beaten by. The weight carried, and distance run, are the true tests of goodness, stoutness, or lastingness, technically termed "bottom," and this I must beg my readers particularly

to note. If, after thoroughly investigating the matter, it should appear that we are correct in choosing the prevailing idea, and that there is no chance, at this day, of obtaining a racer by breeding from imported Arabian, Barbary, Turkish, Persian, or other Eastern horses or mares, let us adhere to it; on the other hand, if wrong, let us go to work and make it right. By examining pedigrees and performances of the horses bred in England, between the years 1705 and 1775, it will be found that they were nearly all the immediate offspring of Arabians, Barbs, or Turks, or not removed more than one or two generations from imported ancestors of those breeds, and with very few exceptions, capable of running heats of four miles, with high weights, though in point of height and corpulent bulk, very few, if any, would compare with those of the present time; but then, they were in high form, having "shape, make, and symmetry," and of great substance. In using the word substance, I do not wish to be understood size, that is to say, length and breadth, or great measurement of carcass, but muscle, sinew, tendon, and a full proportion of bone, with that close and ivory-like solidity in the texture and conformation of the bone, the peculiar property alone of the pure thorough-bred horse; for be it known, to those who are not already in possession of the fact, that if two leg or other similar bones of equal dimensions, taken from different horses, the one of the cart or common kind, and the other thorough-bred, be placed in a scale, that of the thorough-bred horse will greatly outweigh the other; this can only be accounted for from the fineness of the fibre, and the closeness of its texture; consequently, its increased solidity and superlative strength. There have been several curious and interesting experiments made, as to the comparative strength of the blood and common horse, of equal size or weight, always resulting in favour of the former; these I may possibly give in some future number, when my subject is more directly that of breeding. Bulk, most of us know, is no certain criterion of strength in man, much less so of agility or muscular power; many a fellow, I have seen, huge as a sentry-box, so weak, that he could scarce pull or lift his own lubberly weight; again, another not more than five feet six or eight inches in height, an over-match for one of these clock cases of men at any thing requiring muscular exertion; so with the horse; but in both cases, shape, make, symmetry, and what I have endeavoured to define as substance, and I might add blood too, supplied the place of bulk, for I hold that there is as much difference in the blood or breed of men, as of horses. That the English horses of the present time, are very different in form, appearance, size, and in many instances, those external marks indicative of high breeding, from what they were sixty, seventy, or eighty years ago, is certain. And to enable breeders of the present day to judge whether they have improved or degenerated in point of utility, durability, stoutness, and constitutional stamina, and to assign the cause of either, is my present purpose. As to the difference of, or in many cases the want of, what I have called "external marks," not easily described, yet familiar to all conversant with "blood stock," and the unerring characteristic of pure blood; they may be accounted for by the animal in the third, fourth, or fifth generation having become acclimated; for example, we often see a mare or a horse with fine limbs, hoofs of clean hard transparent horn, fine skin and hair, with most other marks of being well bred, yet having a head somewhat heavy, and thick in the chisel, and a nose nearly as coarse as that of a common cart-horse; where there exists no doubt as to the

adulteration of blood, to what can these contradictory external marks be attributed, except climate? Again, we have a fine clean head and skull, short erect ear, prominent eye, fine tapering muzzle, deep in the rythes, with wide open nostrils, thin, long, yet arched neck, a mane nearly as soft and fine as ladies' ringlets, fine, short, glossy, velvet-like coat, tail soft, and rich to the touch as silk on a thread, with limbs by no means corresponding; a conspicuous tuft of hair at each heel, extending some way up the back part of the leg; over-large and somewhat flat feet, with soft porous hoofs; is this not also the effect of climate? That this conformation and size of the feet, and this texture or quality of the horn of the hoofs, may be the effect of an over allowance of dry food, or the luxuriance or moisture of low pasture ground, I can readily conceive; but to what the absence of those wiry traits of high breeding, fine clean limbs, well shaped feet of due proportion, protected by a strong wall of thick, hard, tough, elastic horn, are to be attributed except climate, I am at a loss to say. If then climate has thus partially assimilated to the common horse, the limbs and feet of the descendants of Arabians or Bards, whose purity as to blood is uncontaminated, may it not also have had the like effect upon the bone, muscle, tendons, and sinews? If then this position in reference to climate is maintained, we at once account for the alteration of the whole form, and with it, the degeneracy in point of lastingness, durability, stoutness, and brawn, of the horses of latter years. That those bred of late years in America, are running into the same extremes of height and length, as those now bred in England, there cannot be a question; and although it is possible, (which, by the by, admits of much doubt), that they may have acquired some small addition of speed, this is over-balanced by their too general want of endurance. But I may be told, as I have more than once heard it said, that "speed in a race-horse is bottom," this, in an artificial sense, and to a certain degree, may be correct, provided he is supposed to use much slower, as it enables him to keep the lead, without being called upon to use his utmost exertion, and every man the least conversant with turf matters, knows, that a horse, thus going at his ease, or as it is termed "within himself," can continue at the same rate almost any distance; but this kind of continuance is deceptive, or, as I have before said, artificial, and no proof whatever of "bottom." Let this same tall, lengthy, long-striding, deer horse, be marched to go three or four miles with one of equal speed, by no means of equal height or length, yet in high form, and of good substance; for example, old Bellair or Grey Medley, and, after having gone at a fair racing pace for the first two or three miles, the smaller horse made his best play at the commencement of the last mile, with a determination to keep it up; here then, (their speed being equal,) would be a true test of goodness; if I am not much mistaken, the rally horse would prove, nineteen times out of twenty, too long and too severe for the rider to live through, and his long legs would be all abroad before he reached the winning post.

That there has been a falling off in the American bred horses, during the last forty or fifty years, in those essential requisites, form, substance, and durability, I am warranted, from near forty years observation, in asserting. The present favourites, the descendants of Sir Archie, in the first and second generation, are unquestionably horses of great speed; and, as before noted, "speed is bottom," to a certain extent, as it enables a horse, having something to spare, to keep his

rate almost any distance; they, in this much, may be said to possess lastingness; but very few indeed, that have come under my observation, could, if lucky, maintain a steady pace of more than two miles. Their great excellence, as before said, is speed, not stoutness; they run upon their mettle, and the moment they require to be put up, they are done; I never knew a ship horse among them. If this is the fact, and I think it will not be controverted, ought not we to have recourse to a cross with some foreign stock of more substance? There is another, and I think, in relation to the breed or inherent properties of this Sir Archie stock, that requires amendment by a cross, which is, their more than ordinary liability to give way in their fore legs and feet; it is rare that any of them, entered at three years old, continue in trim until "aged," without having given way; nor can I name a single one of note, whose years and service can be said to have worn out, without having had a let down of the back sinews, or the like, or become crippled by a false quarter, sand-crack, or other defect in the feet; these are almost universally attributed either to accident or overtraining, sometimes, no doubt correctly, but far from being always the true cause. I am fully persuaded, that the charge more generally ought, in the one case, to be carried to account of an innate deficiency in the tendons, and in the other, to a naturally weak foot, with horn, composing the wall, brittle, thin, soft, and porous. Such want of substance is inherent, and such hereditary deficiencies, are too often the real parents of what is considered casual lameness. I have pointed these observations at those of the Sir Archie blood, not because I have any pique against them—far from it; on the contrary, I consider them our best, and on that account, have selected them as the most proper subjects of my remarks and comparisons; but, even with these, good as they are, there is something wrong, even in his immediate offspring, and this has evidently gained ground in his second generation; a desire to set this wrong right, without an itching to find fault, has drawn from me the present observations; but before I can entertain a hope of success, I must be able to convince breeders of its existence. Allow me then to ask you, our and all, whether breeders, trainers, or attentive observers, to lay aside that bias and almost insuperable prejudice, so predominant and so universally entertained by breeders for a certain strain of blood, into which they have for a length of time run; to which, if I may use the expression, they have become accustomed, and that foolish unconquerable, and oftentimes ruinous partiality, by which men cling to stock, bred by themselves, and from time and habit have, as it were, become so amalgamated with it, as to be blind to all its imperfections, to take, if possible, a dispassionate view of this subject. Could I hope for this, I would with confidence rely upon a coincidence of ideas. Be this as it may, it is for your benefit, whether successful or not, and with pure and unprejudiced motives, whether in error or correct, that I have ventured upon this ground; but whether tenable or not, is for your consideration.

Assuming then the hypothesis, that, in a general sense, there is some want of stamina and substance in the majority of Sir Archie's descendants; the question which it produces, and next to be answered, is, where are we to find a remedy? Speed we have got, lastingness to a certain

degree, or for a certain length, and this we wish fully to piece out. That of selecting from our own importing from England, or having recourse to those of Africa or Asia, including Buebs, Arabians, Turks, Persians, and Ciconians; for among the latter there are some capital horses, as I shall presently show, the blood of which is kept pure and distinct, and highly valued. These sources of select potent themselves.

First, that of selecting from the purest breed in the U. States, those of the highest form, combining inveterate power, constitutional stamina, and substance, in an extraordinary degree, carefully avoiding hereditary blemishes and defects, however trifling or minute, giving a decided preference to a stallion, who had withstood train after train, and race after race, without the semblance of curb, sprain, or windfall, who had never given way by an elongation, or "let down of a back sinew," whose feet were well formed, of proper size, with hoofs strong, sound, free from cracks, and with horn thick, smooth, tough, transparent, hard, and black as ebony; who, whether when winning or losing, had invariably shown game and stoutness to the last stride, master of high weight, whose best play was the course of four miles, whom years had vanquished not cavalry, or want of stamina—give me such a horse, if not more than 14 hands in height, and I will cheerfully yield in exchange ninety-nine in a hundred of those new, alas, too fashionable.

Second, an importation from England; there, like at home, we shall find speed, and that too, worthy of note, somewhat perhaps surpassing our best; but shall we find what we go in search of—high form, substance, constitutional stamina, durability, combined with speed? If these qualifications are there to be found in the same animal, there let us resort; but I fear that the English have not only anticipated us, but carried to a greater extreme this idea of fleetness; quick work with them now-a-days, is every thing, and every thing is consequently bred for speed, without paying attention to that form requisite to ensure stoutness; they appear to have abandoned the old adage "long and strong," for long and thin; nor does the maxim "speed is bottom," hold good with them either, even in their short quick runs of a single heat; if we may judge from results, how common is it, when some dozen or two of these same flyers, engaged in their principle races, the St. Leger, the Derby, or the Oaks, to see one, two, three, or four, take the lead in succession, and go along, more like flying than running horses, during the first mile or mile and quarter, then become all abroad, and these too the crack horses of the year. Such, nevertheless, are not calculated to improve our stock; such, although of their parent blood, I beg they may keep. Here then is shown that the maxim "speed is bottom," does not hold good, and here the proof that it is artificial. How unlike the low, strong, substantial horses of the olden time, and how little to be compared to them as racers, or for utility! Will any competent, unbiased judge, after the proofs I shall presently lay before you, of the performances of former years, taking into account the distance run, and weights carried, say that no degeneracy has taken place? Certainly there has, both in that country and this. Have we not proofs and continual examples of it in the former before us, in the want of shape, make, and symmetry, in the major part of the horses of late years imported; or must gentlemen, before they can be brought to believe this, be gratified by the importation of perhaps a score more of these walking tongs, or running togs, if they prefer the latter appellation? No, no—unless we can obtain something more appertaining to form, than length, height, and legs, let us stay at home, and save our

time and our money. View the hundreds, I might say thousands, of these long-legged, lanky made animals, that are annually bred in Great Britain, and put in train, how few comparatively prove of any account as racers; and of those that do run, not one in twenty worth a groat as a sire; what can these be attributed to, except want of form and substance?—this breeding entirely for speed and running into length and height, with the view of a third additional stride, has something the same effect, and result, in relation to the endurance and strength of the horse, as the drawing out a piece of wire, or hammering out a piece of iron; you cause it to extend further, cover a larger space for a given time, but in the same ratio you destroy the substance, weaken it, curtail its endurance, and render it liable to give way. Away then with these living walgies; give us back the Jolly Rogers, the Pennoughts, Merton's Old Travellers, the Centinels, the Flimnaps, the Merry Toms, the Stringers, the Selms, the Justices, the Junipers, the Ranters, the Aristotles, the Laths, and the Wildairs of the olden time; and the Sharks, the Medleys, the Gimmercks, the Clockfanes, the Chitrens, and the Messengers, of subsequent years. These were the sages of true blood and true game, who, like honest fellows, "could do the trick," and "do it o'er again;" they commenced and they finished the work without a leg out of place, a lopped ear, a drooped neck, or a hanging lip, when summoned to the start; their motto was, "foreways pret," and at the coming in, "jawsie derriere." The Diamonds and Sir Harrys, of more recent date, have a strong claim to notice; but it is so Lath and Wildair, the former imported by Mr. De Laney, of New-York, in 1768, and the latter by the same gentleman, in 1760, or 1761, (and Messenger landed in 1788,) that New-York and New-Jersey are indebted for their best blood, or rather the remnant of it, combining form and stoutness. Wildair, of whom much has been said, in consequence of his having been re-purchased from Mr. De Laney, and carried back to England; and as a correct statement on that point, and of all matters respecting him, may interest some of my readers, I will here fully give them. He was the property of William Swinburn and Jemima Sholto, Esquires, and foaled in 1753, got by Old Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian—his dam by Sireby, a son of Flying Childers, out of the famous Miss Belvoir—his grandam by Old Partner—great grandam by Greyhound—Makeless—Counsellor—Beinner—out of a daughter of Mr. Place's White Turk.

In 1757, at four years old, he won the subscription of £134, for four year olds at Newcastle, beating at three heats, Mr. Hutton's Vixen, by Regulus; the Duke of Cleveland's Look-about-ye, by Cade; Mr. Scroope's Gentle Kitty, by Cade, &c.—He also won the great subscription purse of £165 lds. for four year olds, bet. two mile heats, at York, beating at three heats, Mr. Hutton's Vixen, Mr. Warren's Madcap, by the Collier Arabian; Mr. Cleaver's Chance, by Sampson; Mr. Hunt's Dancer, by Jigg; and Mr. Curzon's Octavia, by Young Standard;—at starting, seven to four, and two to one on Wildair, and three to one against Vixen; after the first heat, which was won by Vixen, from Octavia, five to two on the field against Vixen, after the second heat—four to one on Wildair—at Newmarket, in October, 1758. He beat Sir James Lowther's Marston, by Orsonio, out of Miss Langley, the dam of Spider, &c. each, B. C., over the Beacon Course, four miles, for 500 guineas—and at Newmarket, in October, 1759, he won the Contribution Stakes, of 100 guineas, for six year olds—carrying 9st. 6lb. and

aged, 10st.—R. C. (Round Course, four miles,) beating Mr. Pantan's Feather, aged. In 1760, he won the 70 guinea and upwards, for all ages, four miles, at Hestingdon, beating above a distance the Duke of Cumberland's Dan, by Regulus; and at Newmarket, in October, he won the Contribution Stakes of 100 guineas, for five year olds, Sat. 9th.—six year olds, Sat. 6th. and aged, 10st. R. C.—Round Course, four miles, beating Lord Rockingham's Jupiter, by Babran, six years old, and Lord Northumberland's Nimrod, by Mr. Wilson's Arabian, five years old.

He was rode twice by Mr. Jenison Shaffo, in the great time match at Newmarket, which took place June 27th, 1753. After that time, he was sold as a stallion, and sent to America. In 1773, he was purchased from Mr. De Lancy, for account of Edward Leedes, Esq., and brought back to England. In 1774, he served mares at 10 guineas each, and 5s. the groom, and stood at North Milford, in Yorkshire, England, which was the first year of his covering in that country; his terms were afterwards raised to a very high price. During the seasons which he covered in America, he produced many valuable horses, considering the few well bred mares he served. The following is a copy of a certificate, sent from America, by Mr. De Lancy, to Mr. Leedes.

"I do hereby certify, that Wildair is the sire of my mare *Angelica*, that won the four years old plate at Philadelphia, in 1770, and won the subscription at the same place; also of my horse *Bushaw*, that won the Macaroni Hundred at our Newmarket, in 1772, though lame—also of my gelding *Poppet*, that won the four years old plate at Powles Hook, the same year; and of Mr. Simms's *Wildair*, that won four out of five plates in Maryland last year, and the year before; and also of my *Slamerkin*, that won the four years old purse, last year at our Newmarket and Philadelphia; and of my mare *Sultana*, that won the give-and-take plate at the last place; and of Mr. Rutgers's horse *Macaroni*, that won the four years old plate last year, at Powles Hook—every thing of his get, that have started have won, except two, and them out of very bad mares.

"JAMES DE LANCY.

"New-York, January 26th, 1774."

Wildair was the sire of Mr. Clifton's Tommy, Mr. Wentworth's Merry Wakefield, Mr. Walker's Catal, Hon. J. S. Barry's Telemachus and Orestick, Mr. Bacon's Young Sir Harry, Mr. Ratcliff's Corporal Trim, Mr. Wilcox's Sandy, and several others. He covered very few mares, except those of Mr. Leedes.

The *Luth*, here spoken of, is not the famous horse of that name, the first get worthy of note of the Godolphin Arabian, out of the noted *Hoxana*, (dam of Roundhead and Cade), a bay horse, foaled in 1732; but a son of *Shepherd's Crab*, a grey horse, foaled in 1747, bred by Thomas Pantan, Esq. of Newmarket, and sold by him to Mr. Shepherd, of Lichfield, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire. He was got by Pantan's Crab, out of the famous Widdington mare *Spinner*, by Old Partner. *Shepherd's Crab* never raced, but proved an excellent stallion, and became the sire of many capital horses and mares imported. *Luth's* dam was got by the Godolphin *Luth*. Mr. De Lancy imported this horse when young, for a mare; and in 1769, the same year in which he was landed at New-York, he won the £50 plate, weight for age, at Newmarket, on Long Island. In 1780, he won the Jockey Club purse of £100, at Philadelphia, beating the then best running horses in that state and Maryland.

In 1770, he also won the £100 plate at the same place. In 1771, he won the £100 plate at Newmarket, on Long Island, and never was beat but once, and that time, by the imported mare *Thistle*, when he was out of order.

With regard to Old Messenger, so much has been so often, and so fully said in relation to him, when giving the pedigree of *America's Eclipse*, of whom he has the honour to be the maternal grand sire; that it is here almost superfluous to say more: suffice it, that he won eleven purses or plates, in the years 1763 and '5, and his performance equalled any horse of his day. He was got by *Membrino*, his dam by *Turf*, grandam by *Regulus*, great grandam by the Duke of Bolton's *Starling*, out of the Fox mare, the dam of *Snap*, and his stock have proved among the best, perhaps the most durable and useful, for all purposes, of any horse imported and bred from, in the Northern states, during the last fifty years. Besides *Luth* and *Wildair*, the state of New-York, is indebted to the late James De Lancy, for the importation of two remarkably fine mares, of the best blood England in those days could boast. *Fair Rachel*, by Babran, son of the Godolphin Arabian, and the *Cub Mare*, by *Cub*, son of Old Fox. *Rachel* was a chestnut mare, foaled in 1753; from 1757 to 1763, she won eighteen times, principally four mile heats, beating the crack horses of the day; in her last race, after winning the first heat from Mr. Linton's Sportsman, Mr. Quick's *Charlotte*, and five others. In her second heat, was thrown by a person riding against her, by which accident, she not only lost the heat, but was in consequence put out of training.

She was a mare of great power and strength, possessing an uncommon share of goodness and longevity, as appears from the various horses which she beat, and chiefly at high weights, proving herself to be the best plate mare, and not inferior to any plate horse of her time. Mr. De Lancy bred from this mare another, got by *Luth*, and also called after the dam, *Fair Rachel*; she was never raced. This last, in her turn, produced a third, also named *Fair Rachel*, a grey, got by Old Messenger, which mare, at one time, belonged to the late Mr. John Lovell, of New-York, and afterwards to a Mr. Abraham Van Sickle, of Long Island, in whose possession, I understand, she died; she was an uncommon good hide mare, and although small, could run heats of four miles.

About this same period, Mr. De Lancy also imported the *Cub Mare*; in relation to which, much has been noted in Mr. J. S. Skinner's *American Turf Register*, the correct account of which I furnished, (in reply to some erroneous observations,) to be found in vol. ii. No. 9, page 424, and confirmed by a further statement, given by another correspondent signed A. X. S. in No. 11 of the same volume, page 331. For the convenience of my readers, I will here again give her pedigree. Got by a son of Lord Portmore's Old Fox; dam sister to Leedes by Second—grandam, by *Starling*—Old Partner—Greyhound—Brown Farewell by *Maleless*—Drummer—Place's White Turk—Dadsworth—Mr. Layton's Violet Barb mare.

From this mare, whose blood was of the very best strain England could furnish, and the horse *Wildair*, Mr. De Lancy bred the noted running mare *Slamerkin*. After the lapse of a few years, *Slamerkin* became the property of that well known breeder, the late Stephen Hunt, of Haverdon country, in the state of New-Jersey, who, after obtaining from her the mare *Fair American*, by Col. Lloyd's Traveller,

(who was a son of Morton's old imported Traveller, out of the famous imported mare Nancy Bywell, by Maichem,) and other valuable stock; sold her to the late Mr. Goode, of Virginia, the father of the present Mr. John C. Goode, of Mocklesburgh county, in that state. Mr. Goode had her covered by the imported horse Obscurity, a son of Eclipse, and whose dam was a sister to Coney, by Careless. She produced a filly, which filly, in course of time, was put to imported Robin Red Breast, who was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of the famous mare Wren by Woodpecker. She also produced a filly, which Mr. Goode afterwards distinguished by the name of the Robin Mare: this mare, at the sale of Mr. Goode's stock, was disposed of; who the purchaser was, I cannot recollect, but after this sale, she was for several years successively covered by Sir Archie, and by him brought the celebrated racers *Rattler*, *Sampler*, *Flying Childers*, and *Flirtilla*.

I have been thus lengthy in noting all the facts and circumstances respecting the above mentioned horses and mares, for the gratification, more particularly, of the Northern Sportsmen and Breeders, and for the double purpose of pointing out their purest blood, and enabling them to trace it, and its origin, as well as to establish their claim, to having furnished Virginia with the parent of one, at least, of their best strains.

But to return to the shape, make, and symmetry of the horses of the present time, and more especially those points, and that thing embraced by the word substance, the consideration of which particularly interests breeders. The almost universal aim with certain gentlemen, is to obtain size, as they term it, and have as much difficulty in conceiving how any horse can be good, unless great, as his late Majesty George III., according to Peter Plancher, had in comprehending, how the apples get into the dumplings, yet are wonderful sticklers for shape and form. To hear them descend upon the fine clean head, tapering muzzle, prominent eye, short, pointed, erect ear, long arched neck, fine crest, finely raised withers, long shoulder blades, deep chest, long and full arms, broad knees, short legs, clean cannon bone, back sinew large and well detached, erect posture, strong round feet, horns smooth, black, and transparent, deep trunk, long waist, broad fillets, arched loin, long quarters, strong full haunches, large tail bone, long muscular thighs, full gaskins, deep hocks, short shank, &c., one would suppose that they would search the Union through, sooner than consent to honour any horse, by adding their mares to his catalogue. To hear them thus vapour and run over the points of a horse by rote; to have such prodigies of veterinary science heaping forth, is more than sufficient to deter any stallion-keeper from exhibiting his charge; notwithstanding which display of erudition, this airing of their equestrian vocabularies, in place of selecting a sire of moderate height, in high form, and of great muscular power and substance, they will call such a *little horse*, reject him, and send their mares to some tall, lath-like made animal, sixteen hands or sixteen hands and a half high, because he has what they term size; that is, nine times in ten long and very often ill shaped legs; nothing in his style or form, indicative of stamina, strength, or constance. When we breed, we may be said to copy; having chosen a pattern, we endeavour to cast it in a mould; if we succeed in producing a fair simile, we realize our most sanguine expectations; and to obtain from the cover of one of these tall, thin, narrow made, long animals, whose length of

legs has obtained for him, though very undeservedly, the reputation of size and power; a horse of truly large dimensions, just proportions, fine form and symmetry, combining strength, beauty, action, speed, and continuance, would be as hopeless and as arduous, as the discovery of the philosopher's stone; if you doubt it, reader, answer me, whether you have ever seen a horse, such as I have just described, the get of one of these narrow-made, long-legged animals? If yes, you have been more fortunate, not only than me, but I will venture to say, than any of your contemporaries. Once more, let me ask, if in the course of your observation, you ever met with a horse sixteen and a half hands in height, in possession of those qualifications, no matter from what he sprung? Reflect, before you answer, for myself, I freely admit, that I never had the satisfaction of viewing one of that height, in such form, and with such movement, as would give strength, with beauty, speed, and lastingly. It would be presumption in me to prescribe what may be, but I will venture to assert, such never has been. All the large overgrown "blood horses" which I have seen, (for I call those sixteen and a half hands high overgrown,) have been coarse, deficient in form, and had not bone, sinew, and muscle, in proportion to their height; nearly all awkward in their movement, and the majority even lubberly. English Eclipse, it is true, may be quoted as an exception, he was a tall horse, of about sixteen and a half hands, those who have seen him living, guess his height to have been from fifteen hands and a half, to fifteen hands and three inches; but there is an account given, I believe by St. Bell, the first Professor of the Veterinary College, which states his exact height to have been sixteen hands and two inches before—and sixteen hands and three inches behind; but he was a phenomenon, and a deviation from this principle, as it relates to height; but then this same height of his, was not made up by long legs, he was a deep chested horse, well let down in his breast or brisket, as they say when speaking of cattle; having that deep greyhound-like form, which affords great strength as well as speed; his height was owing to the great depth or diagonal surface of his body, not to the undue length of his legs; and he was said to measure more around the girthing-place than any blood horse in England. This great depth of carcass, or rather, of chest, affords great room for the heart, and expansion of the lungs; this theory may be said to be confirmed in Eclipse, whose heart St. Bell states to have weighed fourteen pounds, a remarkable size for a "blood horse;" it is also said, that in his exercise, his breathing or "blowing" (in the language of the stable,) could be heard to a great distance; owing to which, he was reputed to be a thick winded horse, but I am more inclined to attribute this to the great play and expansion afforded to the lungs within so deep and roomy a chest; a horse that could perform as he did, could have nothing which obstructed respiration—he was one of a thousand, that possessed what may be correctly called size—that is, a due proportion, and combination of bone, sinew, and muscle, forming that kind of aggregate which, in the technical sense, we may allow to make the name of substance; nevertheless, Eclipse, like all other large horses, was not handsome; he, on the contrary, was coarse—even in him, one of those points, which is considered an essential one in all horses, the shoulder, was said to be thick; he stood particularly high in his croup, but from what I conceive he desired his great superiority, was the uncommon length and enormous size of his thigh-bones,

which, if provided with proportionate muscle, as they no doubt were, could not fail to give him great superiority. I have no objection whatever, to a fair, not overgrown height, provided it is made up of depth of body, or height of body. If you like the phrase better, with a proportionate spread, resting upon legs of adequate bone, with muscle and sinew sufficient, not only to reach them along, but to keep them going, and retain them in place: upon such only, I can ever bestow the word *size*; your lathy, thin bodies upon stilts, are an utter abomination.

Many who have bred from tall horses, which did not possess that form and substance, they could have wished, and others, who persist in doing so, will no doubt offer an apology, or assign as a reason, while they, at the same time admit, that they could have found horses of lower stature in possession of the requisite so much desired, but that their want of *size* deterred them; which want of *size*, in the view of nine-tenths of those, who thus express themselves, is, in fact, want of height; for size and height, although very different acquisitions, are with the majority, synonymous; and such would as soon think of looking for a powerful horse, or a performer, in one fifteen hands or under, as they would expect to find a weak, waxy, worthless brute in one of sixteen hands and upwards. Every thing, in the imagination of such men, that is good, or saleable, must be great, that is high, whether designed for the turf or the road—and to work they go, and to work they have been for some years, breeding this style of horses; and if they go on in the same progressive state of improvement, with like perseverance and attention, for the next half century; we shall, beyond doubt, have legs galloping about without bodies, and however economical this improved breed may be, on the score of consumption of provender, yet, as in the ratio that a thing becomes true and common, it sinks in value; it may be to the advantage of some breeders, to discard the present taste, and endeavour to produce a variety, with bodies, the benefit to be derived from which, as far as my feeble abilities serve, I will endeavour briefly to point out.

In order to get at the point in question, let us return to this thing falsely called *size*, but which, when scrutinized, turns out to be nothing but height. When advised to patronize a horse of about fifteen hands, of good length of waist, in high form, and of great power, standing upon short legs, in preference to one of these tall animals, I think I can hear you say, that you like the *little horse much*, should prefer him of all things, if only a *little larger*; but that you fear his stock would be *winter size*. Suppose you have two mares equally good breeders, who, by the experiment of producing foals in the same year, from the same horse, have proved, that their colts grow up of equal size and pattern of the sire; that you send one of these mares to a tall horse, of length, one that makes a display and appearance quite captivating to many, yet to one of discernment, poor fellow, now and too lath-like in his form,

and weak loin, that you send the other to a horse of moderate height, and of good substance, with a strong back, and a strong and straight, strong back or sway, the blade bones of which, decline well, backwards, with large ribs and deep chest, with fine elastic step, yet not exceeding fourteen hands three inches, or at most fifteen hands, height. Now, as we have

allowed, that both mares bring foals resembling the sire, let me ask you, which colt you would prefer? or, which would any man, with "cash and sense" prefer? the one got by, and which resembles, the horse you were partial to, on account of what you fashionably call *size*; or, the get and counter part of him whom you savor at, as being a *little horse*. If one turns out to be a runner, and a winner, and the other does not; the question is quickly answered—or, if both should fortunately prove runners, the best would, as a thing of course, command the highest price; but which, if we are to judge from appearance and action, without the test of an actual trial, would any experienced turfist select, as the most likely to excel, and to prove the most valuable, most successful, lasting, and money-making sag? gold to silver, that he chooses the get of the *little horse*. But suppose on the other hand, that neither turn out runners, which then, as a breeder, will you most readily be able to sell, and to exchange daily expense, trouble, and anxiety, for a pocket full of cash? not the long-legged brute I'll promise you, not he, indeed; he will sick by you, a continual expense and perpetual eye-sore, while the other will be covered by every body, sold with reluctance, and, when parted with, apparently at a high price, sold too low. Still, nine tenths of the breeders now-a-days are afraid to breed from one of these well-formed, fine, powerful horses, like unto those of the olden time, because they are somewhat low in stature; no matter what their powers or other qualifications, every consideration must give way to height, length, and a kind of fulsome, lateral display figure, which acquires for the animal thus exhibited, the deceptive character of *size*.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, you for once abandon the fashion of the day, and, in the face of opinion, venture to send a mare to one of these low, strong made stallions of fine form and movement, and, as you apprehended, the colt when come to maturity, proves what you term under size, not exceeding fourteen and a half, or, at most, fourteen hands three inches in height, be it so; and that he has neither stride or speed sufficient for a racer, yet he is no loss—he will readily sell; his blood will give him appearance, his strength and symmetry will give him endurance and action, and, if only a pony, he will be a pony of the first grade, than which no horses command a more ready sale, or, better proportionate price—and you are at once enabled to do, what every breeder ought, sell without procrastination, and thereby ensure a gain, if only trifling. Not so with your fashionable, long-legged, would-be, or rather never-to-be racers; he remains on hand, fast estate, permanent as your home-stead; nobody seeks after him; if you take the trouble of carrying the brute to market, you may be sure to be paid with the pleasure of bringing him back again; stable-men and dealers won't make a bid for him.

Now, as we have seen, that the same mare will produce a colt of either of these two descriptions, and that you can do with him, and which hint, I have no doubt, you will take to heart, I wish your encomiums, whenever you exhibit your horses to visitors, adopting the maxim, "praise the poor horse," the good one will praise himself. In this way you go on,

some four or five years more, in hope that the fools are not all dead, and in expectation of meeting with what, when I was a boy, we used to call a gelding; until despairing of otherwise getting rid of him, you pack him off a distance from home, with some poor devil, who, in consequence of the credit you offer, is induced to purchase him for a country stallion, and who never pays, a good bargain on your part, nevertheless. Better had you, in the first instance, sent his carcass to the dog-kennel, and his skin to the collar-maker. Reader, if you have been a breeder of race-horses to any extent, will me candidly, if you have not, more than once, experienced a similar result.

I have said, that the Circassians possess excellent horses, as do also some of the Cossack nobles of the Don, principally of Circassian breed; with the Circassians, "no prince can be a landholder: the only property of those of this rank consists in their arms, horses, and slaves, and the tribute which they can extort from the neighbouring nations" with whom they are continually engaged in battles, and against whom they incessantly make predatory excursions. "The case of horses, as might be expected, among roaming and predatory knights, is in these parts a very particular object of attention. In conducting this business, which is prosecuted with a zeal and assiduity suited to its conceived importance, the Circassians aim not merely at beauty, but also at strength, ability to endure hunger and fatigue, and at superior swiftness; all qualities necessary to secure the success of the expeditions, of one kind or another, in which, they are so frequently engaged. They pride themselves on the supposed excellence of their horses; and almost every princely and noble family, boasts of a particular breed, which is marked out, and distinguished by the impression upon the animals when young, of the characteristic mark of the race. In this matter, so scrupulous is the adherence to custom, so conscientious the regard to the strictest rectitude, that any one who should attempt to burn a character, expressing noble descent, on a foal of common extraction, would, for such a forgery, forfeit his life."

In corroborating the excellence, and what might be conceived the unrivalled speed and lightness of the Circassian and Kalnuck horses, and others, belonging to the Cossacks of the Don, I will give an unsampled performance which took place of recent years.

Nevatches Kuch, May 6th, 1826.

"The horse races which took place last year at St. Petersburg, between English and Cossack horses, suggested to some of our proprietors of studs, the idea of trying the strength and celerity of their horses by long races.

"The horses of Count J. Platoff had gained the prizes in all the races of ten and twenty wests, which had taken place for several years on the banks of the Don; but, contrary to expectation, they were beaten by many others, in a race of sixty-three wests, (forty-two miles,) on the 5th of November. In order to establish the reputation of his horses, Count Platoff immediately proposed a longer race, which took place on the twenty-eighth of April.

"A piece of ground on the other side of the Don, was chosen for the purpose, the length of the course was to be sixty wests (forty miles). Count Platoff offered three different prizes, with the understanding, that if either of the prizes were gained by one of his own horses, it shall be given to the owner of the horse that immediately followed. The ground, on being measured, was found to be sixty-seven

wests (forty-four and three quarters miles) and perfectly level. There were brought for the race twenty-five fine horses, from the studs of General Ilovaisky, and several other Tartar and Kalnuck horses; Altayak, a horse of Circassian breed, belonging to the Ataman; the horse of the Cossack Mladakoff, which gained the prize on the 5th of November, and five horses belonging to Count Platoff: Kalnuck and Tartar children, elegantly dressed, were the jockeys. All the horses started with the rapidity of lightning, at twenty-five minutes past nine in the morning. While the spectators in the tents were discussing the probable result of the interesting contest, the cry of 'they come' was heard, and the victor had already reached the goal. It was Jason, a grey horse of Count Platoff's, which arrived without being exhausted, followed at the distance of one hundred and thirty stogias, or three hundred and sixty paces, by a horse of excellent Crimean breed, belonging to the Ataman; the third and fifth horses also belonged to the count; the fourth of Circassian breed, to the Solak Perianoff, and the sixth to the Cossack Scheldonsakoff.

"Jason had run the sixty-seven wests, (forty-four and three quarters miles) in two hours and five minutes. If we compare this race, with that of the 4th of August at St. Petersburg, we shall find that the English horse ran the seventy-four wests (forty-nine and three quarters miles,) in two hours and forty minutes, which is two hundred and thirty one and a quarter sagues in a minute. Now Jason ran two hundred and sixty-eight sagues in the same time; so that he would have beaten the English horse by twenty-one minutes. Jason and ten other horses arrived at the goal in a gallop, and are in good condition; but the excellent horses of the Cossacks, Mladakoff, and Porcheboff, and others, could not support so severe a trial, and died during the race, or soon afterwards."

The above performance may be truly said to be unprecedented; it beats that of Mr. Hall's Quibbler all hollow, who, on Monday, December 4th, 1768, was matched at Newmarket, carrying a feather, to run twenty-three miles in one hour, which he performed very easily in fifty-seven minutes and ten seconds; or, that of the famous little grey horse Gimerack, (sire of Old Medley and Clockfast,) who, in 1760, ran a match in France of twenty-two and a half miles within the hour; and taking all things into calculation, even surpasses the performance of Mr. Osbaldistone's best horse, Trumbo, as rode by him in his great time-match at Newmarket, in 1832.

Having described the powerful and serviceable "blood horse" of substance and durability, almost universally in use, both in Great Britain and America, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, and as far back as one hundred years ago; as also that of a different form, more calculated for short and quick runs, which, in England, has nearly supplanted the former, and, to which extreme, I am sorry to say, the "blood horses" of the United States, particularly of the South, are fast approaching; I now come to the consideration of what remedy, if any, has become necessary, or ought to be adopted to retrieve this real or imaginary falling off—and, in order to bring the question as to degeneracy fairly up, and to enable you to decide, whether it would be expedient to have recourse to Arabians, Bards, or other eastern horses of African or Asiatic blood, shall enumerate all the Arabians, Bards, Turks, or Persian horses or mares worthy of note, which have at different periods been brought to England; and next

take a view of their immediate descendants, giving the pedigrees and performances, ability to carry weight, and running distances. This done, I may possibly trouble you with some further observations.

I have often heard it asserted, yet I am confident without foundation, that of the numerous Arabians, Barbs, or Turks, introduced at various times, those two known as the Darley and Godolphin Arabians, were the only good sires, and that, with very few exceptions, the blood of the one or the other of these, flows in the veins of every capital horse, which England has had to boast of. This doctrine, promulgated from time to time, without contradiction, has obtained credit, and become, as it were, settled; it is, nevertheless, incorrect, and high time it was refuted.

That a large proportion of valuable English horses, derived their reputation from crosses of this blood, will not be disputed; yet it must at the same time be conceded, that there were many very excellent horses in England before the importation of either Mr. Darley's Arabian, or Lord Godolphin's Barb; and, by an examination of the pedigrees, as well as the performances, of many which I shall hereafter give, it will be shown, that various Arabians, Barbs, or Turks, independent of the two above named, were the sires of many first-rate racers, of excellent qualifications, and capital performances; and that there has been numerous horses of this character descended also from Arabians, Barbs, or Turks, who did not partake of the most remote cross of either the Darley or Godolphin blood.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LATE SIR CHARLES BUNBURY.

On Saturday, the 31st of March, 1821, at his house in Pall-Mall, departed this life, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart., having nearly completed the eighty-first year of his age. On the following Saturday, his mortal remains proceeded towards Millden Hall, in Suffolk, in order for interment in the burial-place of the family. For the memoirs of Sir Charles, and of his late brother, Henry William Bunbury, Esq. the celebrated caricaturist, fathers of the present Baronet, and head of the family, we refer our readers to Vol. XI. page 188, and Vol. XII. page 94, of the *Sporting Magazine*; whilst we proceed to give such additional particulars as time has produced, or have come to our knowledge, of this celebrated sporting character.

Sir Charles, after making the grand tour, returned from the Continent and from Ireland, where he had also been engaged very early in public life. On the death of his father, the Rev. Sir W. Bunbury, and succession to the family estate, he seems to have at once fixed himself for life, both with respect to his views and avocations, and to his residence. The former consisted in his parliamentary duties, having been chosen, whilst abroad and young, to represent his native county, Suffolk, continuing his public services to a very late period of life, and of his racing concerns; and the latter, in his constant country sojourn at the family mansion, Great Barton. His town residence was first in Privy Garden, Whitehall; during the last thirty odd years in Pall-Mall. Quitting at once the service of government, he became an independent member of parliament, generally attached to the Whig party, and to the measures of his friend, Mr. Fox.

He was one of the most enthusiastic opponents of the slave-trade. His life throughout was thus very fairly and equally divided between his parliamentary duties, and the avocations and amusements of the turf, to which he had the strongest attachment, and in which he was steadily over a long course of nearly threescore years, beating Old Frampson in count of years, and truly acquiring the title of father of the turf. He was twice married, leaving a widow of most excellent and benevolent character, and who in her youth was a singularly fine person.

Sir Charles Bunbury, with a strong predilection for the horse from his earliest youth, at the age of three and twenty, consigned himself to the tuition of his friend, Mr. Crofts, of Norfolk, the proprietor of the famous racer and stallion Brilliant, by Old Crab. In fact, he did honour to his tutor, by the rapidity of his progress in their interesting profession; for in 1786 he possessed a considerable string of race-horses; and in 1787, the compiler of these minutes first made his bow to the Baronet at the Ipswich Meeting, where upon the course and the betting stand, he was among the busiest, indeed the crack of the sporting gentlemen assembled. Sir Charles had purchased Bellario, by Brilliant, of Mr. Crofts, one of the first racers of his time, and distinguished for his speed; but this, as well as his other good horses, had the misfortune to be contemporary with the 'terrible terrible,' matchless, and superlative Eclipse, which, to use an old Newmarket phrase, never failed in a single instance of meeting, to give them all their ground, and the need of a spy-glass tower which way he went, and how far he was off. It is a curious fact, however, that Sir Charles Bunbury, to the very last, never would seem to be convinced of the vast superiority of O'Kelly's horse, notwithstanding the evidence of his own eyes at York in 1790, and elsewhere, and the decided conviction of his own horse, his favourite Bellario. This will be regarded as one of the constitutional bizarreries, or oddities of the Honourable Baronet, a case in which, of course, his usual sagacity did not operate.

Bellario did not prove a successful stallion, the case of many capital racers; witness Mark Antony, Gimmerick, Shark, and many others. He covered at Barton until 1778, the best of his get being Mr. Carter's Borascha, a half mile horse of considerable speed, short races being about that period much in vogue—Lord March's Rocket gelding and Lord Clermont's Masquerade, standing first and first, in that description of races. The next favourite at Barton was Diomed, a grandson of King Herod, a powerful horse, and a good runner. Sir Charles named this horse, and his full brother Ulysses, in 1780, the first year of the Derby stakes at Epsom, which were won by Diomed. In the following year he was backed, at high odds, to win the great stakes at Nottingham, where he was beaten by a maddling horse, Lord Grosvenor's Fortune; but whether against his will or not, the present dependent undertakes not to say, although it be in his power to say something on a variety of such matters, from genuine original authority. Doomed soon after went out of training, and, as a stallion, Sir Charles's chief acquisition by him was Young Giantess, which proved a capital brood mare, and bred his famous mare Eleanor, by Whuskey. This latter horse, a son of the blind horse, Saltum, by Eclipse, was next at the head of the breeding stud at Barton, Diomed having been sold to America, where he lived to nearly or quite forty years of age, and got much capital stock. A portrait of Diomed graces the first number of the *Sporting Magazine*.

Whiskey, the sire of Eleanor, had considerable success as a stallion, but was, at the usual period, stricken with hereditary blindness, as was also his son, Young Whiskey. Eleanor not only won the colt or Derby stakes at Epsom, on their renewal in 1801, the first and only time that they have been won by a filly, but she also won the Oaks in the same week, being the second instance of Sir Charles Bunbury's success with the great sweepstakes at Epsom, which was rendered still more complete by the succeeding good fortune of Smolensko.

The next and most favourite stallion at Barton, and which survived his master, was Sarawer, a large and powerful black horse, and capital sower. He was got by Trumpator, a grandson of Matchem, out of Young Giantess, so named from Giantess, by Blenheim, the dam of Diamond. Sir Charles profited more, in a very considerable degree, from this stallion than from any of the former. He was the sire of Thunderbolt and Smolensko, for the former of which Sir Charles refused two thousand, for the latter four thousand guineas. The unfortunate manner in which Thunderbolt was lost, will be found detailed in these pages, at the time when the accident happened; as also the extraordinary success of, and uncommon public interest excited by, Smolensko, too recent to be here repeated. All that need be further said of this stud is, that it will be submitted to the hammer, in the approaching Craven Meeting. Sir Charles was the breeder of the celebrated Highflyer, but unluckily sold him a yearling, and, for a very moderate sum.

The memoir of Sir Charles Bunbury in these pages already referred to, leaves little to be said in regard to his character, of which he preserved a uniformity to the last. He had his humours and peculiarities, but never was a kinder or more tender-hearted man. Such character is hereditary in his family. He was generally noticed, and with regard, by the public, and was much respected by the Royal Family, more particularly by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The present writer cherishes his memory with affection, as an old and highly respected friend.

A BAR or A JOCKEY.
[Eng. Sport. Magr.]

MR. RICH'S GALLOPING MATCH OVER THE

Road—The late Motion in Parliament of R. Martin, Esq., and the Sentiments of J. A. Warre, Esq., and the Minority on the New Posting Bill.

On Wednesday Morning, May 9th, a black horse, called All-steel, the property of Mr. Rich, hawker at Holborn, carrying a feather, between five and six stone, ran a match of twenty-one miles within six hours, over the Croydon road, for 300gs. which he won within seven minutes and a half of the time. He started at five o'clock, from the south end of Croydon, proceeding towards Reigate, and returning to complete the distance. In attempting to turn, the boy who rode was unable to stop the horse, and was thrown, by which accident nearly three minutes were lost.

This excellent horse, in the possession of which Mr. Rich may think himself fortunate, was got by Bon's Tatterside, to the best of our recollection a son of Dunsannon, by Eclipse. The dam of All-steel was a natural Persian mare, brought over to this country from Bushier, by a military gentleman. He is a capital and safe hack, and as a hunter, an uncommon ready and good fencer. He shows much foreign blood, and never was the name of All-steel more appropriately bestowed upon

a horse. To appearance, he is about fifteen hands in height, or nearly so, and the bone under his knee measures greatly. He has performed great things, both on the road and field, with 14st. upon his back; performances, however, which are never attended with impunity, although the crippling and fatal effects subsiding to the spirit and hardness of the animal, may be concealed for a time. The setting up of the lightest racing weight, is a good proof of the judgment and humanity of the proprietor and his competitor, still leaving a regret that they did not go the full length of sound discretion, and make choice of the turf, which for the sake of the horse, and from every motive of convenience and decorum, ought to be the theatre of all galloping matches. In fact, such matches on the road have long since, and with much propriety, come into disrepute, as appertaining to the old Smithfield style. We understand All-steel will cover a few mares, at 5gs. and may be exposed to get capital backs and hunters. This horse affords a fine opportunity to make trial of the plan of the late Governor Hastings and Mr. Cline—putting large stony mares to a stallion of inferior race.

It will not be out of place here, to make a few observations on the galloping matches of past times. In the reign of James and Charles the First, as we learn from Christopher Barrett, there were some smart performances of this kind, as far as we recollect, as twenty or twenty-one miles within the hour, over the road, the horse carrying his owner's weight. Smollett, or some one of our historians, quotes the ability of the best of our English road horses to gallop twenty miles within the hour, which indeed had often been performed by such, and customarily with high weights. Mr. Lawrence's plan for setting up jockey weights, in trotting and road matches, not having been proposed till 1783, nor acted upon till 1799, Mr. Shafus's Merry Bachelor, according to Parkinson, in his Treatise on Cattle, ran twenty-five miles in one hour at Newmarket. The sea-bitten grey gelding, which was so infamously cut up and butchered to death in the second attempt, had previously run twenty-two miles on the Windsor road within the hour, carrying, according to the custom of that day, in all probability, ten or eleven stone. He was described by Medley, of the Sporting Coffee House, in Round-court, Strand, in 1779, as about three parts bred, and as having several times, before his chief performance, run twenty miles within the hour.

When English racing was the ton in France, (and it seems by late accounts likely to revive), Gimcrack ran twenty miles in one hour, ridden by Jack Oakley, about eight stone, which made the Frenchman stare, though, neither the grey horse nor his jockey, could think much of the matter.

Hull's Quibler, by Minor, on Monday, December 4, 1786, was matched at Newmarket, carrying a feather, to run twenty-three miles in one hour, which he performed very easily in fifty-seven minutes ten seconds, nobody thinking much of it, nor much money betted: five to two upon the horse. Quibler was a strong and good country plate horse, and won the King's Plate at Canterbury. If our recollection be correct, (see the *Racing Calendar*), Highlander ran twenty-four miles within the hour, over Newmarket, about fifteen years since.

It has been hitherto a point undetermined, how much a reputed and stout, that is to say, fast English race, is capable of performing in this way. We should suppose, at any rate, twenty-six miles in one hour, even with eight stone;

and we judge from what has been performed on the road, by well-bred hacks. We, some years since, rode a few miles beside a poor little nag of this description, which was killed on the Rensselaer road in a very heavy state, after having done nearly twenty-one miles within the hour, with probably nine stone on his back. Now, that horse carrying a feather, and upon the turf, would, past all doubt, have performed unhurt, one or two and twenty miles in the time, and yet how inferior must a horse of that description be, to a good racer. To draw an analogy from the trotter, he will continue the hour through, at the rate of within four or five miles per hour of the acre or top of his speed; that is to say, a lasting horse, which can trot after the rate of twenty-two miles per hour, will, with a light weight, perform eighteen miles in one hour. Now surely, if a hack can trot eighteen, a racer must be able to gallop twenty-six miles within the hour. Again, if the better can, through the piece, approach within four miles of the top of his speed, a racer must also have some rule of proportion, in the similar respect. The burst of galloping speed, in a first-rate race-horse, is after the rate of full sixty miles per hour. How near, then, could Childers or Eclipse, both of them, according to all accounts, stout as well as speedy, and the latter master of the highest weights, have approached that rate the hour through? Surely within the half. Eclipse would then have galloped over the turf, with eight stone, twenty miles in one hour.

With respect to these great performances, to which this noble animal is by custom urged, they necessarily involve much of the uncertainty and misery of all human affairs. To our races and our trials of speed and goodness, we are indebted for that superiority in the horse, which we are universally allowed to possess over other countries. It is to be lamented, but cannot be remedied, that these trials must be too often in the hands of the most ignorant and brutal of mankind, or that which is equivalent in infamy and cruelty, of those who have no other feeling but that of interest. The only check on these excesses is, shame from exposure through the public press, which has been eminently and gloriously successful. The name of Old Frampson is damned to everlasting infamy; and if the low-lived miscreants who whipped and tortured to death the old grey gelding have escaped, they had no name; and the country, in their day, had no law or custom of compassion to brutes. The object of Mr. R. Martin's late motion in the House of Commons, is glorious, practical, and highly useful; and Mr. Warr, and the minority in the New Post Bill, deserve well of humanity and their country. The present speed of the mail and other coaches, is as much—more, than animal nature can fairly support; and the country is already filled by it with disgusting spectacles of animal misery. The convenience of the mails is yet indisputable, and where good and able horses are employed, it may be said to be honestly obtained. Our great religionists are here addressed, and those who are laying themselves out, life, limb, and property, to make all the world holy, and to convert the heathen, and even the Jews, into good Christians. But the post-horse is already at all that he is fairly able to do, English though he be, and any further exertion extorted from him, however religiously, will not be honestly obtained. It is not a practical opinion, for there is a vast difference in this case, between the turf and the road, that a horse with a light weight, going at the rate of eleven miles per hour, will not sustain greater injury than another with a heavy weight, going at the rate of eight.

Speedy draught is the most destructive of all the labours of the horse, and he will lag on for years, comparatively unimpaired, with a heavy load, at a slow rate, whilst the speedy traveller, with the lightest carriage, will be torn to pieces in two or three seasons. It is not in the nature of the toughest, strongest, and best bred post hacks, to endure such a service as that of constant road work at the rate of eleven miles per hour. All horses are capable of greater exertions with the saddle, than with the harness; yet where are we to find saddle-horses equal to constant work at the above rate?

In conclusion, we beg leave to remind the fortunate proprietor of All-steel, that were he such actually, as well as nominally, those excessive tasks which he has performed over the road and field, at the high weight of fourteen stone, or indeed with any weight, must gradually have exhausted his extraordinary powers, and rendered him, not only liable to the usual and irreparable accidents, but, in his declining years, to a state of burdensome uselessness, and of decrepitude and misery, in which it will be painful for a proprietor of consideration and feeling, to view his favourite.

[Eng. Sport. Mag.]

THE ROAD.

It is our intention to re-publish, from the English, and other Sporting Works, such matter, as we think will entertain, or prove interesting to our subscribers.

In making selections, we should portray great want of taste, were we to pass over those inimitable productions which have, from time to time appeared in the English Sporting Magazine, under the signature of *Nimrod*, on the following subjects. *The Road—Riding—to Hounds—Condition of Hunters—the Horse—German Turf, &c.*—all of which, we shall in due time, lay before our readers.

A writer of eminence in the English Sporting Magazine, makes the following observation: "I never now mount a coach box, but one of the best things present to my recollection, is your correspondent *Nimrod's* Essays on 'the Road.' I am old in these matters; but I am not aware, that there has ever before appeared in print, such comprehensive, practical, and intelligible lessons on the important subjects of driving, as those of *Nimrod*. Mr. Fox used to say, that no man could attain a high degree of excellence in any undertaking, unless he were endowed with a competent share of enthusiasm. The enthusiasm of *Nimrod*, and the warmth of his hobby-horsical feeling, are apparent in his every sentence. I for one, request of him, instead of making apoplexies, to descend fully to all useful, minute particulars, which so many persons are apt to overlook."

In republishing these Essays, we shall, for the gratification of the Gentlemen of the Whip, commence with

THE ROAD.—BY NIMROD.

SIR,—In one of my other communications, I presented you some remarks on breeding, purchasing, and condition of horses, as also some observations on "the Road," which premise it is my intention to perform. The former subjects have already been before the public in a variety of shapes; but I am not aware of the latter ever having been treated by any one who could do so from a real practical knowledge of it, and it is one which will not admit of theory alone.

There has always appeared to me to have been a vacuum in the sporting world, and that is—not the opinion of a sportsman who never saw a hound—not the opinion of a coachman who never was through a dozen turnpikes in his life—not the opinion of a judge of horses, who never bought one but to ride up Rotten Row—not the directions of a groom who has only had to get them into condition for such purposes—but the result of the real practical observations of one who, for twenty years of his life, has driven coach horses, purchased and ridden hunters, and been a close observer of the management and condition of them in the stable.

How far I may be qualified for this task, time will show. My title to the qualification is—*experience*, and that is said to make even a fool wise. I shall therefore only add that, for twenty years, I have been in the habit of seeing most of the best hounds in England—have had a great number of valuable hunters pass through my hands, (the greater part of which were purchased young,) and have not only been a driver of my own horses of all sorts and sizes, but have worked a great deal on the road by day and by night; without which, nothing on that subject is to be learnt.

In the observations which I am going to make, I shall take a hint or two from those who have gone before me. Mr. Beckford gives as a reason why he did not write on stag-hunting—that he did not understand it: and it is told of an ancient, but wily Greek, who was asked his opinion on a subject which he was not master of, that he excused himself by saying that what was to the purpose he could not say, and what was not to the purpose, he would not say.

Purva erat her, sed purva in non cotinuuat—Magna erat, magnam hanc non fecerat.

The first invention of things are but clumsily handed down to us by the ancients, although Virgil assigns a place in Heaven to those who were clever in that way. The art of driving is of very early date, and has most honourable mention made of it. Homer immortalises a good coachman—"evlith ad Deis;" and Cicero gravely asserts that Minerva was the first to drive four-in-hand. To gain a race by coachmanship, he tells us was next to a triumph, at Rome; and in Sparta it gave a man an honourable post in the army. Homer employs Hector and Nestor as coachmen; and Virgil tells us that when Æneas took Pandarus into his chariot to go against Diomed, he compliments him with the choice either to fight or to drive—thereby implying that the latter was a post of equal honour with the former. Pandarus, however, like a good judge, declines "having them" (as we should say), lest the high mettled steeds, unused, to his finger, might become unruly, and get then into danger. That driving was in use previous to riding horses, need not be observed to any one acquainted with Homer; for among all his heroes, both Grecians and Trojans, none of them make their appearance on horseback but Ulysses and Diomedes.

Driving more than two horses in a chariot, however, was, I believe, not very usual among the ancients, although we read of Nero driving ten, and unfortunately for his country, not breaking his neck. Homer's chariots, for the most part, had only two horses, coupled together; that of Achilles had no more; and Virgil sends a chariot and pair to absent Æneas. Driving four grey horses was held sacred, and not allowed even in a triumph.

Driving appears to have been practised in the earliest ages of our own country. Cicero warns a friend against the British

chariots, and begs him to return from Britain, where there was nothing worth having; but recommended him to bring a chariot with him, for a pittera. I believe Cæsar found them formidable, as they were armed with scythes at their endstrees.

We have all read Ossian's magnificent descriptions of the car of Cuchullin, and his horses, whose names he has endeavoured to mention; and which must recall to our recollection the one Homer gives of the horses of Patris. His description of a chariot race is supposed to be one of the finest passages in his poem, and is only equalled by a similar effort of the *Mogoun* bard, which, it has been asserted, no one could read without his soul being, as it were, mounted on the box, and whirled along in the race.

Although the coachmanship of the ancients may have little to do with our present method of driving, nevertheless it may be amusing to some of our readers to refer to it in its earliest stages, it having been the subject of much learned controversy. It appears that the first chariot introduced into the Olympic Hippodrome was drawn by four horses, which in those times made a complete set. The horses were ranged abreast, and the two middle ones only harnessed by the poles. The two outside horses were fastened to some other part of the chariot by their traces, but in what manner does not appear. They had a peculiar name for these "out riggers," as we should call them. The most curious part of their driving establishment was, that they had chariot races for colts, as well as for full aged horses, regulating the course accordingly. Though they do not appear to have known any thing of the "weight for age," yet the distance supposed to be run by full-aged horses was about six Grecian miles, and by colts, four; which, as the Grecian mile is said to be about a fifth less than ours, seems reasonable.

The chariot drawn by four colts, was introduced in the 95th Olympiad, and that with two, in the 129th. We read of a Macedonian lady, who was the first to win with the three-year-olds, as we may conclude they were. We can, however, find nothing by which we can judge of their exact ages; but the *trichos hys*, certainly denotes the chariot drawn by full-aged horses, and the *valutros hys*, that drawn by colts. The Stadium, or place where these races were run, must have somewhat resembled Derby race course—one with two good sides to it, but steep turns at each end, as in the case with the one I mention.

A pillar was erected about the middle of the turn, which was to be passed as near as possible without touching it, in the same manner as our race-horses guard our posts. It is in allusion to this, that Homer speaks of the "metaxevrata." In going as near as possible, but avoiding touching these pillars, consisted the excellency of their art of driving; and, as Pandar's Scollast concludes, (from the epithet applied to the pillar) they turned the corner no less than twelve times in one heat. Every one who has ridden race-horses, knows the feel, (not the pleasantest in the world,) of whizzing around a post at full speed, in the midst of eight or ten horses. What nerves must it have required to have stood this hustling amidst a dozen chariots? The situation of the man who sat as driver-keeper on Lord March's carriage, when it went twenty miles in the horse over Newmarket Heath, was comfortable, when compared with that of an Olympic coachman. No wonder then that such high honours were paid to the winner, and that both master and horses were crowned, amid the applauses and congratulations of the people. The spectators must have been gazed. On the day of the race, the chariots, at a

certain signal, entered the course, according to order, settled beforehand; but whether they drew up for starting in a line, abreast of each other, promiscuously, as our race-horses do, is a point not settled. The interest excited was prodigious, and the very highest honours were paid to him by whose skill and courage the victory was obtained. The value put upon the accomplishment of driving is evident, from the amusing instructions of old Nestor to his son; as also from what Theocritus relates of Heracles, whose father is supposed to have trusted no one but himself to instruct him in the art of coachmanship, though he left his other exercises to his masters,

"To drive the chariot, and with steady skill
To turn, and yet not break the bending wheel,
Amphitryon kindly did instruct his son,
Great is the art—for he himself had won
Vast pecunious prizes on the Argive plains,
And still the chariot which he drove rears
Never hurt in the course, tho' true has broke the falling reins."

I have yet another observation to make, which is, that these chariots must have been more like wagons than carriages, and very near to the ground, or they could not have preserved their equilibrium, when going round the pillars at the pace they are represented to have been driven.

So much for classical and celestial coachmanship. We must now descend to the humble road, where the modern performers are, certainly, unlike any god but one.* Scornet was asked what was necessary to make a man a good musician? His answer was "to become a good musician." So it is with a coachman. The scepter does not make the king; neither does the dressing, or looking like a coachman, make a coachman. As a celebrated performer† says, "driving four horses is a pretty art;" and to do it well is not within every one's capacity. To enable a man to judge of this, he must be a coachman himself; and to be a coachman, it is necessary that he have not been merely amusing himself with four of his own highly-fed and well broke horses—which perhaps his own coachman has been at work with for two hours in the morning, in his stable—but he must have served a set of apprenticeship to it, by day and by night; with good horses and with bad; with blind and lame; by lamplight, and by no light at all; on good roads, and on bad; wet and dry; drunk and sober; with voices hoarse and belching horses; jibbers, and millers; heavy loads and weak horses; high blowers, and queer ones; steep hills and broken neckings; broken axle-trees, and overturned coaches.

When a man has got a good deal of experience in these matters, (not before,) he may lay claim to the honourable appellation of a coachman. But how often this claim is denied even to those who most zealously aspire to it, all who are acquainted with the road can certify—for how rarely do we meet with a real "artist!" The success of a coachman greatly depends upon his education. If like Phaeton of old he jumps on the box, a ready-made coachman, he must expect the same fate; but if he has taken his degrees, and his regular, he begins with driving the leaders of a set of horses before an experienced coachman, (perhaps his father), on a respectable heavy coach. He there learns the rudiments of his business. He is taught to know when a horse is at work, and

when he is not; and he is also taught how to make the best of the road. He sees when his horses are distressed, and as taught how to ease them; or, if idle, how to keep them to their collar. It is *heavy work* alone that will teach him his business; I never saw a postboy that ever made a good coachman.

When a boy who intends being a coachman gets too big to ride the leaders, he cannot do better than turn horse-keeper to a well-horned coach. His time will be fully occupied, and he will learn every thing relating to harnessing, and putting harness together, according to their different tempers; taking notice of the alteration the coachman makes in their coupling reins, which he will profit by, if he have any brains in his head; and if he have none he must remain a horse-keeper.

Mr. Beckford enumerates about a dozen qualifications necessary to make a good huntsman. In my humble opinion, there are as many essentials to a good coachman. He should be sober, honest, civil, and good tempered; slow in his person, neat with his fingers, patient, humane, useful, hardy, strong, active, bold, and cool in danger. Having said this, we are not to expect a coachman at every stage. Carthage produced but one Hannibal!

I believe it is Ovid who tells us, that "work well begun is half finished;" and this holds good in nothing more than in driving. If horses are not well harnessed, they cannot work well, as much of their power is lost; for, as many horses as there are in a coach, so will there be as many tempers, and ways of doing their work. Some will go as straight as an arrow out of a bow, whilst others will hang, and reel about in all directions, and which can only be counteracted by putting them together. Horses well harnessed are half driven.

To reduce this to theory is rather a difficult task, as the remedies apply to so many various ways; for the movements of four horses in harness bear some resemblance to the changes on so many bells—each horse in his respective place producing the variety. No animal is more teasing, and often more trying to the temper, than an old coach-horse, who is become, what is termed, a good judge of his work. He will watch every opportunity of easing himself at the expense of the rest of the team. If a wheeler—when the double shunt is applied to him, or if he hears the whistle of it over his partner's back, off he goes, and pretends to be at the top of his speed, by breaking from the trot to a canter; at the same time hugging, or, as the coachmen call it, "shouldering" the pole, to the great annoyance of his companion. Again, if he hear the point of the thigh out of the coachman's hand, he is off his collar in an instant, as he knows he has nothing to fear from the whip. A leader also has it in his power to pursue the same plan; but the greatest fault to which leaders are subject, is, not going up to their bits—consequently, not going straight, but "hanging off," as it is termed, to one favourable side. The former failing may arise from want of physical powers; but the other is invariably the effect of a bad mouth, or uneven temper. Nothing, however, is more distressing to a coachman than either of these bad qualities. His attention is always on the neck, for, if left alone, the coach would be off the road in an instant. It also prevents the coach running straight, thereby causing his horses to work at angles, and consequently to lose part of their power. When a horse once takes to "hang" in this way he never leaves it off; and to prevent his throwing his driver's arm, a check rein is generally had recourse to. It goes from the cheek of his bit to the ring on the hames of his partner—or,

* Beckford.

† Mr. Williams, better known by the name of Guster Billy, (more of him hereafter.)

‡ In a fog, when lamps are useless.

§ Kicker.

¶ Subject to the reins.

what is better, it should run through this ring and fasten to the buckle of his inside trace. This gives more play to the rein, and prevents the horse's mouth getting dead, which it is apt to do in the other case. It is astonishing what weight some horses will hang on this rein, which their partner must find the benefit of. Some danger, however, is always attached to a side rein, for, if you want to turn your off leader suddenly to the off side, and his head is closely confined to the near leader, of course your intention is defeated, unless your near leader will turn also; and accidents have often been the consequence.

When I speak of putting horses together, I do not exactly confine myself to the effect of traces and coupling reins—but to putting each horse into that place where his powers will be most effective. Coach-horses on the road are not like gentlemen's horses; they are a medley of all sorts and sizes—consequently they may be two strong, and two weak horses in the team. If so they should be crossed, so as not to have the strong horses on one side and the weak ones on the other; so, in that case, one side of the coach will want support, and she will not run steady. With respect to whether wheelers or leaders should be the most powerful, there are two opinions amongst the fraternity. It must in great measure depend on the roads—for if hilly, you will want the strength at wheel. On one mechanical principle it is also in favour of the wheeler, his power being more effective for being near to his work. If, however, you should have two large, and two small horses, whose tempers will not admit of your crossing them, I should have no hesitation in saying you should put the smaller ones at wheel, and the larger ones before the bars, otherwise your leaders, being lower than your wheelers, would be drawing, as it were, downwards, which is quite at variance with the principle of traction; which, if ever it varies from the straight line, should have the advantage of the up-lifting power. We have most of us seen, (if, in our younger days, we have not done it ourselves) a post-boy or an ostler in an inn-yard, put his back to the splinter bar of a carriage to move it. He invariably has recourse to the up-lifting power—for he does not draw straight, nor downwards, but heaves up the splinter bar when he applies his strength to it.

In harnessing horses, we should apply the power where it is most wanting. The traces of coach horses should be as short as possible—they cannot be too near to their work. Those of the wheeler should just admit of his hinder leg clearing the wheel; and those of the leaders not more than sufficient to clear their tails of the bars. Nothing looks so bad as to see leaders a long way from the end of the pole. Great attention should be paid to the equal length of the traces. With respect to the leaders, it is necessary to cross their traces when you have one strong and one weak horse together.—The strong horse helps on the weak one, and keeps the draught more level—or, as the coachmen say, "he helps on the other side of the coach," which is true enough; or in other words, it prevents angles—the greatest obstruction to draught. Many coachmen lap their leaders' traces in wet weather, as it prevents their galling their sides by the friction, which increased by wet and dirt working up between the trace and the skin. Lapping and crossing traces are two distinct things. In crossing the inside trace of one horse hooks on to the inside bar of his partner; but in lapping, it only passes inside the other horse's trace, and returns to his own bar. In the latter case, the lapped trace should be somewhat

longer than the other, to enable the horse to work even; for if he do not work even, a sore shoulder is the certain consequence.

It is most material that the traces of wheel horses should be exactly level, for the reason I have before stated. Some splinter-bars (or wheel-bars, as they are called by others) are not quite straight, but have a little curve inwards, at each end. When this is the case, the outside trace of a wheeler should be a hole longer than the inside one. With leaders, this minute exactness is not so essential, as the bars being loose, the traces will find their own level. If a horse draw at angles, his shoulders will be wrong, as is proved by putting leaders to work with a main bar only, and no swing bars. This can only happen with the mails, as all the other coaches carry a spare swing, as well as main bar. The mail only carries the latter, which has four trace-hooks to it for the four traces of the leaders. It does very well for a short distance, but if horses were to work long at it, over heavy ground, their shoulders would be torn to pieces.

Our leaders' bars are a very pretty contrivance, and act upon true mechanical principles. Some coachmen chain the swing bars by two or three iron links. For night-work this is not a bad plan, as, in case of a trace breaking, or becoming unhooked, the bar keeps its place, and does not strike against the horse's hocks. In the event, however, of a horse kicking over his bar, it is attended with danger, and many have had their legs broken in consequence. By observing the bars, we can always tell which horse does most work, as the free horse "will carry the bar," as we call it—that is, it will be an inch or two before that of his partner. When this is carried too far by the free worker, his trace must be crossed, as I observed before, or his partner will feel the ill effects of it. The idle horse should be put off-side, as he is more come-at-able.

The next thing to attend to about a coach horse, or any other horse that goes in harness, is his collar. Unless a horse work easy in it, we cannot expect the full benefit of his powers. If it be too short for him, he chokes in it, and drops as though he were shot. When I first knew the road, almost every other harness horse had raw shoulders, and it was distressing to see them. This evil is, in great measure, removed, and we now seldom see a seasoned coach horse with a broken skin. A great preventive of sore shoulders is, having the collar to fit close to the shoulder. It cannot fit too close, provided it comes well up to the shoulder, and does not, if I may so express myself, stop at the neck; for it is from that cause that the mischief arises. When a horse stands at ease, in his collar, it is sufficient that the hand can pass between it and the skin, just in the part where it passes over the windpipe. The closer it fits in other places, the more effectually it embraces the powers of the horse that wears it. With a high-blower, much caution is necessary, and his collar should be stuffed a little fuller at the points of the shoulders, so as to remove the pressure entirely from the windpipe. It is not amiss to have his collar open at the pole (the top,) and made so buckle, so that it can always be fixed to a snooty, in its proper place.

The skin of some horses is, by nature, so tender and sensitive, as to be with difficulty preserved entire. Various are the methods to prevent the evil; as also the remedies to cure it. Some prefer having collars lined with cloth, instead of leather; and where the work is heavy, they are certainly less liable to wring the shoulder, by shortening the perspiration

more readily, in the first place; and in the next, by admitting of their being eased off the tender place, by removing the stuffing at pleasure, and by facing them with docks just where they press on the part affected. The cloth facing can likewise be kept soft, by having it well beaten with a stick—whereas leather will get hard by being constantly wet, and nothing can be done with it but to keep it clean—scrapping off the sweat and dirt, and every now and then running the oil brush over it. With very tender shoulders, nothing will do but the false collar, which should be the last resource, for it is very unpleasant to a horse in hot weather, as the air cannot get under it. For gentle work, however, with gentlemen's horses, particularly those used to ride and drive, they are useful, as they prevent collar marks, which are very unsightly. Whenever the skin is the least wrinkled under the collar, the hair will invariably come off, although the injury to the skin may be but trifling.

When shoulders of unsundered horses become raw, time will heal them, although they go on working, without any more assistance than merely keeping them clean—and if you like—washing them with brine made strong enough to swim an egg. Some horse-keepers never take the collars off their horses—giving as a reason that they are always warm and dry when the horses are put to their coach again. Generally speaking, I should not recommend this plan, as we cannot suppose a horse to enjoy himself so much when lying down, which coach horses commonly do at full length, as though his collar were off. In case, however, of a belting horse, or a gibber, it may be of service, for many horses will start with a warm collar, that would not touch a cold one. The old breast collar is nearly lost sight of. It was never calculated to give full effect to the powers of a horse in harness; but was convenient for post horses on roads much frequented, as they could be harnessed, and brought out much quicker than when collars and hames were to be put on. They are only now to be seen on the leaders of two or three old-fashioned coaches.

The pads of wheel horses also demand attention. They should fit a horse's back like a well-made saddle, and if not well stuffed, they are very apt to gall them—there being a great stress upon them when going down a hill, or pulling up short, with a heavy load—particularly when breaching is not used. The pads of wheelers and leaders should fit well to their backs, and be girthed moderately tight; for nothing looks worse than to see them jumping about when the horse is in action. When it happens that a horse loses his flesh, his pad becomes too wide for him; in which case a false one is put into it, fastened by two small straps made to buckle over it. The middle tierce in the wheeler's pad is an improvement of late years, and a considerable one it is; for the leader's rein passing through it, by itself, runs more glibly than when accompanied by the wheeler's coupling rein, as was the case before. The false belly-band passes under the coach horse from one tug buckle to the other, and is quite slack when the horse stands at ease. Its use is to keep the traces down when he is at work, and thereby prevent angles in draught.

The next, and perhaps the most material part of putting horses together, consists in the coupling reins; but, as the fixing of them depends upon so many circumstances, no general rule can be applied. In this, however, consists the *"sine qua non"* of horses going well and straight in harness; and a judge will soon observe the alteration of a single hole. I once had the pleasure of seeing this effect produced off hand.

I was going by a coach, the proprietors of which I knew; and was in the act of getting on the box with the reins in my hand, when a celebrated performer from another coach, requested I would let the coachman take them, as he was going, by the desire of his master (who was also Johnny-row's master,) to put his team a bit straight for him, as his horses were sinking for want of being better put together. The importance with which those words were uttered, added to the pleasure I was likely to receive, brought me to the ground again, and Johnny started his coach, as soon as all was right. "The artist" looked on but said nothing, till we had proceeded about four miles, when desiring him to pull up, he got down and made the necessary alterations. The effect was immediately visible. The horses were brought closer to their work; their heads put into their proper places, and their power applied where it ought to be.

With respect to coupling coach horses, I have always been of opinion that their heads, particularly wheel horses should not be too closely confined. I admit that it looks well to see them "well coupled up," as the song says, with their heads close together, running boldly up to their bits; but if you confine them too much, they cannot apply all their power to the collar. Wheel horses should have more liberty in their coupling reins than leaders, not only on account of the pole, but to enable them to quarter the ground if necessary, as also to enable them to put themselves into a proper position to hold back down a hill, which they cannot do if their heads are too much confined. Admitting that some disadvantage may arise from having the leaders' heads too near together, I confess I like to see it. When this is the case, they are so much easier driven. The very turn of the wrist will affect their mouths; and, of course, they are much safer on their feet; for, on the least false step that they make, the support of the coupling rein is immediately felt; whereas, but for it, they might be down before assistance reached them from the coachman's hand. In my early days, throat-lashing a horse was unknown. To blind horses it is of the greatest service, and it may be truly observed that they could not go, with safety, the pace they now do, without it. Throat-lashing consists in passing each horse's coupling rein through a ring on his own throat-lash, previous to its being buckled to his partner's bit. I have only one other remark to make respecting coupling reins, which is—that as, of two reins, one must be uppermost at the crossing, one should be buckled to the horse that carries the head highest, or is apt to throw his head about, otherwise he will be constantly annoying his partner's mouth. When a coach-horse runs in, and bobs upon his partner, thereby driving him off his ground, a side rein is made use of. It passes from the outside cheek of his bit, through the outside ring of his hames, and fastens to the tug buckle. This will keep him straight. When a horse carries his head outrageously high, means should be taken to prevent it, as he cannot see his road, or work so well. With a wheeler, what is called a bit-martingal is had recourse to. It is fastened to the ring in the throat-hasp of the hames, and branches off to the cheeks of the bit. With leaders, the remedy is a carian martingal, as there is no ring in their throat-hasp to buckle it to.

* I make no apology for descending to these minor particulars. They are unknown to many; and your correspondent's inquiries as to headstaps, pale-poles, wheel-reins, bearing reins, whips, &c. shall all be entered in their places.

The draft-rein is next to be noticed. This may be called the fellow rein to the coupling rein; though in fact the coupling rein is attached to it. The length of the draft-rein should be to a nicety, as your power over your horses in a straight pull depends upon it. The billet from it passes outside each horse's neck, through the ring on the harness, to the cheek, or to the bit, as your horse's mouth requires. The buckles of the coupling-reins should be neatly over the buckles of the crupper, or about eight inches from the setting on of the tails. The bearing-rein is a great support to a coach horse, and the proof of it is, that if he fall down, either the bearing rein or the crupper is certain to break. It is impossible, however, to answer your correspondent's question generally, as to whether a coach horse should be beared up tight or not. This must depend upon his mouth. The use of a bearing rein is to bring your horse's head into the place where you wish it to be, so as to pull him together. To attain this object, as in riding him, no greater force should be used than is necessary. His being beared up tight or not, must, therefore, depend on circumstances. If he be a stiff-necked, low-shouldered horse, with a dead mouth, he will require his bearing rein to be very tight, and vice versa. When these will not admit of taking at shorter by the buckle, giving it a twist before putting it on the bearing hook, adds to its severity.

ERRATA.

PAGE 17. For *Peterson* copyist, read *Peterson* copyist.
Hedford—His performance here by an oversight been omitted.
They will be given again in our next.

may be necessary, and in a manner which cannot be effected by the curb-chain alone. Horses with hard, dead mouths, require the nicest management to render them tolerable to drive; and nothing contributes more to keep their mouths in this state than curbing them up tightly, particularly should it be accompanied by a heavy hand upon them. We all know the effect of a severe curb-chain on a horse, if held tightly, for any length of time, when riding him. In a race its power is greatest, because, the short time in which it is run, does not admit of these ill-effects; but he who rides a horse for an hour on the road, or over a country, leaning hard on the curb-rein, will soon find his horse's mouth become hard and dead. To ride or drive horses with pleasure, and to advantage, their mouths must be played with and luscured; and, so doing, they themselves equally find the benefit of a light stage. Coachmen, sometimes, put the curb-chain into the mouth, across the tongue, instead of under the lip, as it often causes a horse to play with his bit, and renders his mouth lighter.

When a coach horse gets a trick of getting the cheek of his bit into his mouth, a round piece of leather should be fastened to it, to prevent him; for when he does so, he is dangerous, as no coachman can hold him. Nixon.

[To be Continued.]

PORTRAIT OF A PERSIAN COQUETTE.

I went with a friend to the new Opera; we had scarcely taken our places in the front of the amphitheatre, when a beautiful *élegante*, accompanied by an elderly cavalier, who, it was easy to perceive, was her husband, took the second row, (by-the-by, English gentlemen would have yielded to the lady and her husband the first seat.) The lady was beautiful, her *fourmure* distinguished, her *sauvete* elegant, and no

air of languishing candour and enchanting amercy struck every spectator. The heat induced her to take off her hat, and we discovered the most superb comb of polished steel, terminating in points of diamonds. By-and-by, a bundle of hair escaping from the comb, obliged her to take off a glove, and left us to admire a hand and arm of the most polished symmetry, and of the most beautiful freshness, enriched with precious rings and bracelets. The arm was exposed to the shoulder. It no doubt cost her some pain to conceal for a time her finely turned neck, but it was necessary that her rich Cashmere should produce its effect. At length, however, the Cashmere droope, and discovered the finest shoulders in the world, and a bosom the most seductive. Either my companion or I could not avoid, from time to time, in audible whispers, to gaze short sleeves, raised shoulders, and ornamented necks; compliments which did not escape the attention of the lady and her husband. The latter perhaps found the air, from the occasional opening of the door, a little too keen, and said with great sweetness, "Ma bonne amie, I entreat you to draw on your shawl and your gloves." "I assure you," she said in return, "I do not feel the air from the door; but yet I thank you for your attention, and I will instantly give you a proof of it, my love." And in less than a minute we could see nothing. Happily for me, a little old maid by the side of the elegants. I offered her my c front seat, and in a moment I took her station. or two, my beautiful neighbour, taking advantage and's eye being turned, pulled off her glove to remon, and suffered her Cashmere again to fall off a, which she gathered round under the arm; and being on the other side could not observe the fact;

so the glove and shawl remained off during the rest of the performance. I had not an eye to the stage. On rising to depart, the husband said, "Perhaps I have a little chagrined you, my dear, your robe is beautiful, but your health is every thing." "O! I have given you pleasure," she replied, "and that is all to me."

TURF ANECDOTES.

At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1777, Grey Robin, foaled in 1773, bred by Lord Grosvenor, won the Great Sweepstakes of 1000g. each, p. p. 56 subscribers; colts, *Bel. Siles*, *Tot. 118*. R. C. beating Prince, Potto's, and sixteen others. The odds were very high against Grey Robin, who was rode by George Herning, whose orders were to go off at score and make severe play, which he accordingly did, and by that means he gained a very considerable distance of ground from all the others, so that when they began to make sharp running, which was in coming down the Cheak-Jade, he eased his horse, and by that means was enabled to contest the race with Prince, Potto's, &c., and won without being headed, though with some difficulty, at the end, to the astonishment of all the sporting nobility and gentlemen who attended at Newmarket. On this race, Mr. Fenwick of Bywell, Northumberland, won 480g. in the following singular manner: A gentleman of his acquaintance drew Grey Robin in a Lottery Sweepstakes, which amounted to 5000g. but not liking his chance he offered it for one guinea, when Mr. Fenwick purchased half of it for half a guinea, which entitled him to one half of the lottery. Grey Robin started only once after, when he was second to Potto's for the renewed 12000g. at

more readily, in the first place; and in the next, by admitting of their being eased off the tender place, by removing the stuffing at pleasure, and by facing them with flasks just where they press on the part affected. The cloth facing can likewise be kept soft, by having it well beaten with a stick—whereas leather will get hard by being constantly wet, and nothing can be done with it but to keep it clean—scrapping off the sweat and dirt, and every now and then running the oil brush over it. With very tender shoulders, nothing will do but the false collar, which should be the last resource, for it is very unpleasant to a horse in hot weather, as the air cannot get under it. For gentle work, however, with gentlemen's horses, particularly those used to ride and drive, they are useful, as they prevent collar marks, which are very unsightly. Whenever the skin is the least wrinkled under the collar, the hair will invariably come off, although the injury to the skin may be but trifling.

When shoulders of unseasoned horses become raw, time will heal them, although they go on working, without any more assistance than merely keeping them clean—and if you like—washing them with brine made strong enough to swim an egg. Some horse-keepers never take the collars off their horses—giving as a reason that they are always warm and dry when the horses are put to their coach again. Generally speaking, I should not recommend this plan, as we cannot suppose a horse to enjoy himself so much when lying down, which coach horses commonly do at full length, as though his collar were off. In case, however, of a boiling horse, or a gibber, it may be of service, for many horses will start with a warm collar, that would not touch a cold one. The old harness collar is nearly lost sight of. It was never calculated to give full effect to the powers of a horse in harness; but was convenient for post horses on roads much frequented, as they could be harnessed, and brought out much quicker than when collars and harness were to be put on. They are only now to be seen on the leaders of two or three old-fashioned coaches.

The pads of wheel horses also demand attention. They should fit a horse's back like a well-made saddle, and if not well stuffed, they are very apt to gall them—there being a great stress upon them when going down a hill, or pulling up short, with a heavy load—particularly when breaching is not used. The pads of wheelers and leaders should fit well to their backs, and be girthed moderately tight; for nothing looks worse than to see them jumping about when the horse is in action. When it happens that a horse loses his flesh, his pad becomes too wide for him; in which case a false one is put into it, fastened by two small straps made to buckle over it. The middle tiercet in the wheeler's pad is an improvement of late years, and a considerable one it is; for the leader's rein passing through it, by itself, runs more glily than when accompanied by the wheeler's coupling rein, as was the case before. The false belly-band passes under the coach horse from one tug buckle to the other, and is quite slack when the horse stands at ease. Its use is to keep the traces down when he is at work, and thereby prevent angles in draught.

The next, and perhaps the most material part of putting horses together, consists in the coupling reins; but, as the fixing of them depends upon so many circumstances, no general rule can be applied. In this, however, consists the "sine qua non" of horses going well and straight in harness; and a judge will soon observe the alteration of a single hole. I once had the pleasure of seeing this effect produced off hand.

I was going by a coach, the proprietors of which I knew; and was in the act of getting on the box with the reins in my hand, when a celebrated performer from another coach, requested I would let the coachman take them, as he was going, by the desire of his master (who was also Johnny-rav's master,) to put his team a bit straight for him, as his horses were sinking for want of being better put together. The importance with which these words were uttered, added to the pleasure I was likely to receive, brought me to the ground again, and Johnny started his coach, as soon as all was right. "The artist" looked on but said nothing, till we had proceeded about four miles, when desiring him to pull up, he got down and made the necessary alterations. The effect was immediately visible. The horses were brought closer to their work; their heads put into their proper places, and their power applied where it ought to be.

With respect to coupling coach horses, I have always been of opinion that their heads, particularly wheel horses should not be too closely confined. I admit that it looks well to see them "well coupled up," as the song says, with their heads close together, running boldly up to their bits; but if you confine them too much, they cannot apply all their power to the collar. Wheel horses should have more liberty in their coupling reins than leaders, not only on account of the pole, but to enable them to quarter the ground if necessary, as also to enable them to put themselves into a proper position to hold back down a hill, which they cannot do if too much confined.

Every one knows, but for it, they might be down before assistance reached them from the coachman's hand. In my early days, throat-lashing a horse was unknown. To blind horses it is of the greatest service, and it may be truly observed that they could not go, with safety, the pace they now do, without it. Throat-lashing* consists in passing each horse's coupling rein through a ring on his own throat-lash, previous to its being buckled to his partner's bit. I have only one other remark to make respecting coupling reins, which is—that as, of two reins, one must be uppermost at the crossing, one should be buckled to the horse that carries his head highest, or is apt to throw his head about, otherwise he will be constantly annoying his partner's mouth. When a coach-horse runs in, and bobs upon his partner, thereby driving him off his ground, a side rein is made use of. It passes from the outside cheek of his bit, through the outside ring of his harness, and fastens to the tug buckle. This will keep him straight. When a horse carries his head outrageously high, means should be taken to prevent it, as he cannot see his road, or work so well. With a wheeler, what is called a bit-martingal is had recourse to. It is fastened to the ring in the throat-harp of the harness, and branches off to the cheeks of the bit. With leaders, the remedy is a caviçon martingal, as there is no ring in their throat-harp to buckle it to.

* I make no apology for descending to these minute particulars. They are unknown to many; and your correspondent's inquiries as to breechings, pole-places, wheel-reins, bearing reins, whips, &c. shall all be noticed in their places.

The draft-rein is next to be noticed. This may be called the fellow rein to the coupling rein; though in fact the coupling rein is attached to it. The length of the draft-rein should be to a nicety, as your power over your horses in a straight pull depends upon it. The billet from it passes outside each horse's neck, through the ring on the harness, to the cheek, or to the bit, as your horse's mouth requires. The buckles of the coupling-reins should be nearly over the buckles of the crupper, or about eight inches from the setting on of the tails. The bearing-rein is a great support to a coach horse, and the proof of it is, that if he fall down, either the bearing rein or the crupper is certain to break. It is impossible, however, to answer your correspondent's question generally, as to whether a coach horse should be bearing up tight or not. This must depend upon his mouth. The use of a bearing rein is to bring your horse's head into the place where you wish it to be, so as to pull him together. To attain this object, as in riding him, no greater force should be used than is necessary. His being bearing up tight or not, must, therefore, depend on circumstances. If he be a sufficient, low-shouldered horse, with a dead mouth, he will require his bearing rein to be very tight, and vice versa. When time will not admit of taking it shorter by the buckle, giving it a twist before putting it on the bearing hook, adds to its tendency.

To attempt giving directions for curbing coach horses is vain, for that must depend on the state of each horse's mouth, and of his temper and disposition. The bits invented within late years, with different loop-holes in them for the billets of the reins to be placed in, are most useful and beneficial, as they admit of your easing or punishing your horse's mouth as may be necessary, and in a manner which cannot be effected by the curb-chain alone. Horses with hard, dead mouths, require the nicest management to render them tolerable to drive; and nothing contributes more to keep their mouths in this state than curbing them up tightly, particularly should it be accompanied by a heavy hand upon them. We all know the effect of a severe curb-chain on a horse, if held tightly, for any length of time, when riding him. In a race its power is greatest, because, the short time in which it is run, does not admit of these ill effects; but he who rides a horse for an hour on the road, or over a country, leaning hard on the curb-rein, will soon find his horse's mouth become hard and dead. To ride or drive horses with pleasure, and to advantage, their mouths must be played with and humoured; and, no doubt, they themselves equally find the benefit of a light fagot. Coachmen, sometimes, put the curb-chain into the mouth, across the tongue, instead of under the lip, as it often causes a horse to play with his bit, and renders his mouth lighter.

When a coach horse gets a trick of getting the cheek of his bit into his mouth, a round piece of leather should be fastened to it, to prevent him; for when he does so, he is dangerous, as no coachman can hold him. *Nuncio.*

[To be Continued.]

PORTRAIT OF A PERSIAN COQUETTE.

I went with a friend to the new Opera; we had scarcely taken our places in the front of the amphitheatre, when a beautiful *elegante*, accompanied by an elderly cavalier, who, it was easy to perceive, was her husband, took the second row, (by-the-by, English gentlemen would have yielded to the lady and her husband the first seat.) The lady was beautiful, her features distinguished, her toilette elegant, and an

air of languishing candour and enchanting amity struck every spectator. The hint induced her to take off her hat, and we discovered the most superb comb of polished steel, terminating in points of diamonds. By-and-by, a buckle of hair escaping from the comb, obliged her to take off a glove, and left us to admire a hand and arm of the most polished symmetry, and of the most beautiful freeness, enriched with precious rings and bracelets. The arm was exposed to the shoulder. It no doubt cost her some pain to conceal for a time her finely turned neck, but it was necessary that her rich Cashmere should produce its effect. At length, however, the Cashmere deep, and discovered the finest shoulders in the world, and a bosom the most seductive. Either my companion or I could not avoid, from time to time, in audible whispers, to praise short sleeves, naked shoulders, and ornamented necks; compliments which did not escape the attention of the lady and her husband. The latter perhaps found the air, from the occasional opening of the door, a little too keen, and with great sweetness, "Ma bonne amie, I entreat you to draw on your shawl and your gloves." "I assure you," she said in return, "I do not feel the air from the door; but yet I thank you for your attention, and I will instantly give you a proof of it, my love." And in less than a minute we could see nothing. Happily for me, a little old lady was placed by the side of the *elegante*. I offered her my place on the front seat, and in a moment I took her station. In a minute or two, my beautiful neighbour, taking advantage of her husband's eye being turned, pulled off her glove to readjust her comb, and suffered her Cashmere again to fall off one shoulder, which she gathered round under the arm; and the husband being on the other side could not observe the fact; so the glove and shawl remained off during the rest of the performance. I had not an eye to the stage. On rising to depart, the husband said, "Perhaps I have a little chagrined you, my dear, your robe is beautiful, but your health is every thing." "O! I have given you pleasure," she replied, "and that is all to me."

TURF ANECDOTES.

At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1777, Garry Robin, foaled in 1773, bred by Lord Grosvenor, won the Great Sweepstakes of 1000gs. each, p. p. 56 subscribers; colts, 8st. Sires, Tot. 118. B. C. bearing Prince, Potto's, and sixteen others. The odds were very high against Garry Robin, who was rode by George Herring, whose orders were to go off at score and make severe play, which he accordingly did, and by that means he gained a very considerable distance of ground from all the others, so that when they began to make sharp running, which was in coming down the Chalk Ince, he eased his horse, and by that means was enabled to contest the race with Prince, Potto's, &c., and won without being headed, though with some difficulty, at the end, to the astonishment of all the sporting nobility and gentlemen who attended at Newmarket. On this race, Mr. Fenwick of Bywell, Northumberland, won 450gs. in the following singular manner: A gentleman of his acquaintance drew Garry Robin in a Lottery Sweepstakes, which amounted to 9000gs. but not liking his chance he offered it for one guinea, when Mr. Fenwick purchased half of it for half a guinea, which entitled him to one half of the lottery. Garry Robin started only once after, when he was second to Potto's for the renewed 1200gs. at

Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1778. The Great Sweepstakes won by Grey Robin, as above stated, amounted to 5000*lbs.* and was the largest ever run for in England. That won by Doemant, in 1778, amounted to 5000*lbs.*; that won by Highflyer in 1778, amounted to 2600*lbs.* The Revolution Stakes, won by Guido in 1782, amounted to 2400*lbs.* The Oaks Stakes won by Baronet at Epson, in 1781, amounted to 2350*lbs.* The Great Produce Stakes won by John Bull at the Newmarket Creen Meeting, 1792, amounted to 4400*lbs.*; and the Oaks Stakes won by Toby at the same Meeting, amounted to 3575*lbs.*

Magog, by Match'em, out of the Rib Mare, in September, 1778, was entered for the Gold Cup, against Phœnix, Fortune, Pilot, and several others, when he was backed to win at high odds, but the night before running, some villains broke two locks and got into the stable to Magog, and by cutting his tongue nearly off and giving him something inwardly, rendered him at that time incapable of starting; in consequence thereof, a fresh entry took place, and the bets declared void. Phœnix, Fortune, and Pilot entered, and the cup was won by the former. Magog was sixteen hands high, remarkably full of bone, great sized, well shaped, good substance, proportionable growth, and was free from blemish.

Potbo's.—In 1778, Potbo's won the race of 1200*lbs.* Subscription. A few days previous to the race, Lord Abingdon intimated an intention to sell some of his horses; and during the time of running, Lord Grosvenor came up to Lord Abingdon on the course, and asked the price of Potbo's; his Lordship set him at 1600*lbs.* and said the purchaser should have the chance of the race. Lord Grosvenor immediately struck the bargain, and in few minutes after, Potbo's won the race. Potbo's died in November, 1800, at Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket, aged 27.

Highflyer was so called, from his being foaled in a paddock, in which were a number of highflyer walnut trees. He was named by Lord Bolingbroke at a large dinner party at Sir Charles Bunbury's. Mr. Charles Fox and the Rev. R. Lascelles, of Gilling, Yorkshire, were present.—Highflyer, as a stallion, got more colts than fillies. He got only two chestnuts, and near five hundred colts and fillies which proved winners on the turf.

The stallion Bloody Buttocks died about the year 1787. No certain account of his blood has been traced, but it is generally believed that he was an Arabian. He was formerly styled, "The speedy stallion Bloody Buttocks," and was the property of Mr. Ovington, a noted jockey trainer and breeder of his time, not only in Yorkshire, his native county, but at Newmarket.

[Eng. Sport. Mag.]

TO MR. BUCKLE,

ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE WHIP AND SPUR.

I address myself to you, not only on account of your high character as a jockey, but of that real respectability which you maintain in life. No man breasting, it is obvious, can have a greater right to pass a judgment on this subject, than yourself; therefore to no one can I, with greater propriety, make my appeal. The proprietors of race horses, I have tried too long, without effect: they seem, from one motive or other, or no motive at all, equally insensible with the public at large, on this affair; in which, however, too much feeling is

outraged, stupidly, needlessly, and not seldom to certain loss, instead of expected profit.

I need not tell you, because common sense has got the whip hand of me, that feeling is the same thing, whether in a two-legged or four-legged animal, and ought equally in both to be considered and respected; that is to say, in neither should it be hurt beyond the bounds of necessity and fairness. Training and racing the thorough-bred horse has two fair, proper, and lawful views—namely, that of the pleasure of witnessing his vast powers of speed and continuance in the race, and that of being upon his exertions for the sake of gain. Now, speaking as a man, and with the true feelings of a man, there ought to be no pleasure experienced in witnessing the butcherly spectacle of the delicate skins of these generous and interesting animals, cut and torn, and mangled, as they generally are in a race. But it seems that this very practice forms a considerable portion of the pleasure enjoyed by the spectators, who, both male and female, are often heard to exclaim with glee, "O what a fine race! What whipping and cutting!" And in the late newspaper accounts of the races at Epson and Ascot, the scribes seem to depict with a deal of glee, the pleasurable use of the whip and spur, as though that made no inconsiderable share of the delights of the scene.

Permit me then to discuss this matter with you, in some of its principal bearings. Let us crack the shell of the subject, divide the kernel, and examine it minutely. In riding the race, the whip and spur are, no doubt necessary in a second degree to the bridle. But surely, in common humanity and common sense, the former articles ought to be those of use and necessity alone, not instruments of torture: far less should the torture of the whip and spur constitute any part of the sporter's gratification of racing. The advocates of custom and severity will, no doubt, plead the general issue, in the necessity of the case, and the impossibility in any other mode, of securing their interests. This is the grand point for examination.

It is freely acknowledged that there are horses, chiefly of the race and stout kind, and, indeed, mores of all kinds, long accustomed to galloping exercise, which never will, notwithstanding all the emulation natural to the horse, exert themselves to the utmost of their power, whether of speed or continuance, without a certain degree of driving. A stout, or lurching horse, all abroad and at his utmost stretch of speed, cannot be kept up to that mark, without being at intervals reminded by the whip and spur: but what I contend for is, that the light and moderate use of these *memorials*, in addition to the never-failing emulation of the horse himself, will be fully sufficient for the required purpose, be the nature and qualities of the race whatever they may—be he stout, or be he speedy and jaded. Such was the private opinion of the late Mr. Goodison, Chifney senior, Watson of Royston, and many other experienced men of former days, and I had it from their own mouths. So firmly was late ancient, experienced, and humane sportsman of this opinion, that, in discussing the matter with him on a certain occasion when *Stolenako* lost his race, he said to me, "My friend, had I an estate at stake, I would not give a cup full of cold water!" (the old gentleman did not use exactly the word *cup*) "for the benefit of all that whipping and spurring, from which they fancy they receive so much advantage."

Granting this to be the case, the far greater part of that torture inflicted on the race-horse must be utterly useless and

thrown away, and, what is worse, it necessarily puts on the character both of stupid custom, and of cowardly, apurious, and unatoned gratification. As I have elsewhere urged, when once a jockey has got his horse all abroad, the devil must be both in him and the nag, if he either whip or spur him beyond that point. But he wishes to keep him there; so would I. But here we differ, as I have already stated. He will say, I will then take my chance for it, and my horse shall not lurch for want of whip. To this I reply, that there is another certain chance in the case, that he, and all other implicit & invincible followers of old customs, always take especial care to overlook: it is, that, if the excess of the whip may in some cases appear to answer, it must inevitably, and perhaps in the majority of others, have the directly contrary effect. Further, I have a strong suspicion, and that from some degree of personal experience, that there are few horses, if any, which really can, even if so disposed, maintain the utmost degree of their speed, under the excruciating and deadening tortures usually inflicted upon them. Indeed, it may be urged, that all have the equal chance; and answered, that all might do equally well, or better, with a finer chance.

The circumstance seems to be totally disregarded, in which a horse, running at his greatest speed, must in all probability, or rather at the utmost certainty, be shortened, that is to say his speed in some degree decreased. For example, suppose the stoutest and honestest whipped horse, at his full reach of stride and energy, of throwing himself forward, be at that moment pumched by the whip, and at the same time actuated by his natural honest desire to answer it—what will be the result? Why, feeling that he must do something, and nothing else being within his immediate power of exertion, he confusedly and involuntarily elevates his fore quarters, by which, to a mechanical certainty, he at the same moment shortens his stride, and decreases his speed. Just as it fires with the trotter, when at his utmost speed and all he can do, and when at that critical moment, some of our Smithfield jockeys take it into their equally wise heads and heels, to give the whip and spur—what must then the trotter do next? why gallop to be sure! He indeed goes faster for the whip, only in a wrong direction, whilst the galloper goes slower. There are, besides, many horses of that excellent character just described, which, with due encouragement, would run themselves to death, but which have yet a stomach and sense of right and wrong given them by nature, filling them full of scorn and contempt at gross ill treatment. These, on ill usage, will sink, lurch back, and exert themselves no more, but run behind without the least emulation. I have myself had full trial and experience of the fact. Others are disobedient and unruled by severity, at the very moment when their most high-spirited energies are in the utmost request. Many a winning horse has had the race taken out of him by a foul cut. As to horses which have decidedly a will of their own, every jockey is sensible that it won't do to be too liberal of the whip with them, and from their examples it may be gathered, that horses of another, indeed every description, must necessarily feel certain degrees of the same influence. The cutting up, fiery, and eager jades, is a hopeless project truly, and worthy of those who neither think nor feel; yet at the same time, to one, all must have got back, and be forced to co-operate with the whip, whether that be likely to push them forward or draw them backward. I have known some incontestable proof of races lost by over-whipping, and acknowledged to be so, by the jockeys concerned, certainly the

most competent judges; and were the matter duly attended to, it would appear that such is a frequent consequence. Horses necessarily have their running days, and their highest degree of speed is a very uncertain thing, not always within their own command; and it is a lamentable case, that an animal should be put up alive, for not performing a task which may be utterly out of his power; and if possible, still more disgusting to reflect, that such severe and unmerited punishment should afford gratification to the spectators.

As a preface to a few remarks on certain races of the present season, I shall give an example of the barbarity which I am condemning. Somewhere about thirty years since, a certain great man's filly, in running across the Flat at Newmarket, was whipped and spurred in so shameful a manner, that it was matter of general notice, even among those in whom experience does not shine very bright on such occasions. The great man, seeing his filly led from the ending-post in that miserable condition, exclaimed with a laugh, (and we hear the laughs in the senate equally rational and sensible on certain subjects,) "Oh, they have cut the devil's guts out!" This great man was then old enough to have known better, and to have set a more noble example. I was not present, but I had the account immediately after, from eye and ear witnesses. Our late newspaper accounts of the races at Epsom and Ascot, have flourished away with whip and spur most gaily, as if the excessive use of those implements, were the choicest portion of the sport, the chief merit of the jockeys, and of far greater consequence, than the natural qualification of the horses themselves. Then behold, one jockey learned to whip with his left hand; every thing was done, it seems, by mere force of whip and spur. The race for the Oaks affords me a most curious opportunity of illustration. You rode Whizgig, and I understand she ran to win; now, might not you possibly take half a stride out of the filly, by that whipping and spurring, to which you were compelled by custom and duty? This is submitted to your serious consideration, and by one who bows to your superior judgment and experience, acknowledging you to be a whole and most eminent jockey, whilst he professes to be only a bit of one, and, sooth to say, who was never more than a poor bit of one, a steady seat on horseback excepted; nor has he once crossed a galloper during the last eight and thirty years: although he wishes, before the final order shall arrive at once to turn him out of training, to which all mortal jockeys must submit, for one more gallop over the B. C., in order to determine, how much is still left in him of the faculty of nursing and saving his horse through chokehold. He is convinced, there is full as much virtue in a puff in the right place, as in a whip.

As a lover of the race-horse from my earliest remembrance, I flattered myself, some few years back, that a milder treatment of him in his course had taken place, as well as a great improvement in his training and management; in fact, that the example of the late kind-hearted Sir Charles Bunbury had been attended with considerable effect. But, granting that to have been the case, we are now certainly retrograding; and not only does as great a pleasure as ever seem to be taken in the abuse of the race-horse, but even in the baiting of animals, or deriving enjoyment from witnessing dying groans, and sighs, and sob, and the departure of animal life, under lengthened and lingering tortures—being I that blessed and beguiling art of peltrousery, which forms the proper delight of blackguards and thieves, and of which a man ought

to be equally ashamed, as of other nameless, unnatural practices; and this practice, in fact, is now defended in the guise of the very revered principle, of "doing evil that good may ensue"—of learning bravery from the infliction of pain and torture: of acquiring courage from the exercise of the rank-and-file cowardice!

You will, no doubt, give me credit for such a sufficient knowledge of the subject, on which I have so often undertaken to treat, as to be well aware that a change in the system I decry, is not within the power of the jockeys. It is indeed obvious, that whatever may be your private opinion, at the moment, of its use or disadvantage, you must comply with the ancient custom of cutting up your horses at the run—in at least the houses of the majority of proprietors, in order to demonstrate your own fidelity and desire to win. Still, many of you have never bestowed a moment's consideration on the rationality of such a custom, and are as much its slaves, as any other description of persons. My view in thus submitting the matter to you, and to others in your line, upon a level with you, in character, knowledge, and experience, is in the hope that, should you view it in a similar light with myself, your joint influence with the noblemen and gentlemen, for whom you are concerned, may, by degrees, work a reasonable and favorable change of practice. However lightly the character of jockeys may be in general esteemed, we always have had on the turf, and certainly have at present, men of that calling, of fair and respectable character—indeed, whose character and situation depend entirely on their fairness of conduct, and the reliance that may be placed upon them on the greatest occasions; but independently of such reliance, every trainer of horses ought, and well may, qualify himself to judge of the extent of his horse's ability of performance, and whether or not he have been honestly ridden, without recourse to the cruel tests which are the subject of complaint.—Wishing you a continuance of success, much riding well paid, and bets well made, I remain, &c. &c.

A BIT OF A JOCKEY.

RIDDLESWORTH,

A chestnut colt, foaled in 1823—bred by the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey.

Riddlesworth was got by Emelius, winner of the Derby in 1823, out of Filagree, by Southey, grandam Webb, sister to Whalebone and Whisker, both winners of the Derby, by Waxy, also winner of the great Stakes in 1793: great grandam Pendelo, by Trumpator; great great grandam Prunella, by Highflyer—Promise by Saap—Julia by Blank—Spectator's dam by Partner—Boony Lass by Bay Bolton—Derby's Arabian—Byeely Turk—Taffolet Barb—Place's White Turk—Natural Barb Mare.

Emelius was got by Orville, out of Emily by Stamford; grandam by Whiskey; great grandam, Gray Dominant, by Dominant—Dizzy by Blank—Dizzy by Deiver—Smiling Tom—Oyster Foot—Merlin—Commoner—Coppin Mare.

1.—Newmarket Ceven Meeting, April 4th, 1831. The Seventeenth Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. for the produce of mares, covered in 1827.—Abingdon Mile—Sixteen Subscribers.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emelius, out of Filagree, 8st. 4s.—G. Edwards.....1

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Anthony, by Trump, out of Augusta, 8st. 4s.....2

Lord Anson's b. c. Egbert, 8st. 4s. out of the 1st, 8st. 2s.....3

The following also started, but were not placed:

Duke of Richmond's b. c. Sclair, by Moses, out of January, 8st. 2s.

Mr. Rush's b. c. Roadster, by McAdam, out of Rhoda, 8st. 2s.

Two to one on Riddlesworth—three to one against Anthony.

2.—April 7th.—Renewal of the Dinner Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 7s.; fillies, 8st. 4s.—Rowley Mile—Seven Subscribers.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emelius—Robinson.....1

Lord Verulam's b. c. Vestris, by Whitebone, out of Vixen.....2

Two to one on Riddlesworth.

3.—Newmarket First Spring Meeting, April 15th.—Renewal of the 2000 gs. Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts 8st. 7s.; fillies, 8st. 4s.—Rowley Mile—Twenty-six Subscribers.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emelius—Robinson.....1

General Grosvenor's b. c. Stagedon, by Emelius, out of Joan.....2

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Bohemian, brother to Zingaro, by Trump.....3

Lord of Richmond's b. c. Sclair, by Moses, out of January.....4

Mr. Hellsworth's br. c. Philip, brother to Fanny Davies, by Pilbo.....5

Mr. Lumley's b. c. Auditor, by Middleton, out of Galatea, 8st. 2s.

Five to one on Riddlesworth—won without a struggle.

4.—April 22d. Renewal of the Newmarket Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.—colts, 8st. 7s.; fillies, 8st. 2s. Ditch Mile. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes—Thirty-four Subscribers.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emelius—Robinson.....1

Mr. Cooke's b. c. Incubus, by Phantom, out of Katharine—Chifney.....2

The following also started, but were not placed:

Mr. Vansittart's ch. c. Robin, by St. Patrick, out of Slight.....3

Duke of Portland's b. c. Amphictyon, by Tiresias, out of Emily.....4

Duke of Grafton's b. c. Blissis, by Emelius, out of Minart.....5

Sir Mark Wood's b. c. Galantine, by Reveler, out of Snowdrop.....6

Mr. Sowerby's b. c. Sir Thomas, by Abjer, out of Lady Henry.....7

Mr. Hunter's b. c. brother to Christina, by Gustavus, out of Sprightly.....8

Seven to two on Riddlesworth—won by three lengths.

5.—May 10th. The first year of a renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for 3 year old colts, 8st. 7s.—and fillies, 8st. 2s., last mile and a half. The owner of the second horse received back his stake, and the winner paid 100 sovs. towards the expenses of the Police—One hundred and five Subscribers.



RIDDLEBOROUGH.

a. Method of - G. H. H. H. H.

Lord Levesley's b. c. Spaniel, by Whalebone, dam by Conqueror—W. Wharley.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Riddlesworth, by Emelius, out of Piquee—H. Edwards.

The following also started, but were not placed:

Mr. Cooke's b. c. Incubus, by Planton—Wakefield.

Sir G. Henthorn's b. c. Verdous, by Figue—F. Buckle.

Mr. Threshill's b. c. Africans, by Emelius—C. Day.

His Majesty's b. c., by Mustachio, Electress's dam—

Volans.

Lord Exeter's b. c. Hermes, by Sultan—Chapple.

Mr. S. Day's b. c. Caleb, by Wandoo—S. Day.

Duke of Richmond's gr. c. Ciudad Rodrigo, by Emelius

—T. Lye.

Mr. Vanimere's ch. c. Rubini, by St. Patrick, out of

Incubus.

Lord Ship's ch. c. Bras De Fer, by Langar—Spring.

Mr. Boardman's b. c. Colwick, by Filho da Puta—

S. Darling.

Mr. W. Chifney's ch. c., by Emelius, out of Piquee—

Volans.

Mr. W. Chifney's b. c. by Emelius, out of Surprise—

S. Chifney.

Lord Egmont's b. c., brother to Recruit—Arnall.

General Grosvenor's b. c. Surpion, by Emelius—

Falow.

Lord Venulam's b. c. Vestris, by Whalebone—Connolly.

Lord Chesterfield's b. c., by Middleton, out of Cressida

—Scott.

Mr. Rush's b. c. Roadster, by McAdam—J. Robinson.

Mr. Pore's ch. c. Rattler, by Reveller—Boast.

Sir R. Bulkeley's b. c. Pickpocket, by St. Patrick—

Volans.

Duke of Grafton's b. c. Eneas, by Emelius—J. Day.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Blunderer, by Middleton, out of

Blunder's dam—G. Edwards.

Six to four on Riddlesworth—twelve to one against Vestris—sixteen to one against Blunderer—twenty to one against Bras De Fer—twenty-five to one against Cressida—twenty-five to one against Roadster—fifty to one against Spaniel—thirty to one against Mustachio Colt—fifty to one against Caleb—fifty to one against Colwick—fifty to one against Surprise—one hundred to one against Incubus.

At starting, Hermes took the lead, closely followed by Bras De Fer and Riddlesworth—at the turn, Colwick, Rattler, Roadster, Surprise, and Cressida, exhibited symptoms of distress—on getting into straight running, Hermes, Riddlesworth, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Verdous in front—Spaniel and Incubus began to creep up, and when about fifty yards from home, Spaniel came in advance, and succeeded in winning cleverly, by three parts of a length.

Riddlesworth, the great favourite, was second; Incubus, third; Verdous, fourth; of the lot, there were about seven up at the finish.

ON THE CHOICE OF STALLIONS, SELECTION OF MARES, BREEDING, AND PURCHASING HORSES FOR THE TURF.

In Volume III. of Mr. J. S. Skinner's American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, I commenced and proceeded some length with an essay, entitled "Thoughts on Blood Horses, Stable Management in General—Getting into Condition—Training for the Turf—Difference between the American and English Modes—Racing—Bringing a Horse round after a hard day—Race Riders, hints to their different positions in the saddle occasion more or less distress to the Horse, and as an addition or diminution of weight—Shoeing and Plating—Paces—Proportions—Breeding—Hereditary Blemishes and Defects, &c."

I had pursued the different topics contained in the foregoing prospectus, as far as "shoeing and plating." It being there necessary to explain the whole anatomy of the foot, as also to exhibit a variety of shoes, I found it impossible to proceed in a manner to make the matter sufficiently understood without the assistance of several plates, illustrations of the subject, consequently did not progress. Having now in my power to obtain the requisite drawings and engravings, I shall, in the next number of this Magazine, revise and republish that which has already appeared in Mr. Skinner's Turf Register, under the above head, and complete the original design.

Before we treat upon training the race-horse, it may be as well to profit by the hint derived from Mrs. Glass, in her treatise upon Cookery; when giving directions how to cook a hare, she says, the first thing to be done is to catch it; which may not be irrelevant, should we deem it necessary before we commence training, to know how to obtain a proper subject; and with this view, as the breeding season is near at hand, the remarks which I shall now offer as to both breeding and purchasing for the turf, may to some be acceptable.

The first thing to be considered, and closely and minutely examined, is the mare, not only externally as to form, symmetry, muscular strength, and soundness both of limbs and constitution, but internally also, (if I may be allowed to use the expression,) as to what is termed "blood;" the family from which she is descended must be particularly inquired into, and if there exists any doubt whatever as to the purity of this same thing technically termed "blood," even so far remote as the sixth or seventh generation, she ought to be rejected; let no boyish prejudice or fond partiality sway you, where the least doubt exists, or rest assured you will sooner or later have to repent; you may obtain from such a dam a racer, provided the sire is in that wherein the dam is wanting, the *ne plus ultra* of perfection, yet rest assured that the imperfections of ancestors will visit their posterity in the fifth, sixth, and even seventh generation: in the language of the stable, "blood will take back;" and although you may be fortunate enough to breed a good horse or two from such a mare, you will also, to a certainty, raise some decidedly bad ones. All those who for any length of time have been breeders, well know the many chances there are against obtaining a race-horse from stock deemed unexceptionable; why then take longer odds against yourself than asked? when with the same trouble, same expense, coupled with more correct

judgment, you have it in your power to reduce the risk almost to an even thing. Nevertheless, many do it, and many who in matters of this kind, consider themselves "au fait," or as the knights of the curycumb would say, "cunning all over," will continue to do it, and what is more, continue to suffer for their obstinacy; such I entertain no hope of being able to serve, by any communication of this kind; were I to converse with such, my reasoning, however sound, would avail nothing; if they had too much politeness to tell me that they knew more of the subject I than did, they would not fail to think, if they did not so express it, "that they had forgot more than I ever knew." From such gentlemen I by no means wish to strip the mantle of self-sufficiency; but to the young breeder or turfite, and those sensible of their want of knowledge, I with pleasure tender the assistance and admonition, which experience, resulting from the labour of many years, strict attention, and a vast expenditure, enables me to afford.

But to return to the first part of my subject. The mare—all breeders will, I believe, agree that she ought to be of good size, with a capacious carcass, roomy, and full in the flanks; avoid one that appears gaunt or tucked up; I never saw one of this kind a good suckler, a primary point in a breeding mare, for "manage all your care," unless she affords the foal a full supply of milk, it can never be made to look well, or at twelve months old be, in point of forwardness, what it otherwise would have been and ought to be. The next thing requisite is a full share of bone, particularly below the knee. The width of the chine, and strength and measurement across the fillet or loin, as also whether the latter is in a straight line, or level with that part of the back, known as the saddle seat, or, in technical language, "the sway," or sinks, or arched, by some called roached; a sink in the loin, is to me an insuperable objection. I never knew either horse or mare that could carry weight, run distance, and repeat, which was thus formed; they may have speed, but strength or lastingness they never can lay claim to. I am partial to an arch, or roach of the chine, particularly that part which lies immediately over the kidneys; I never knew a weak one of this formation, and do not recollect an individual of this make, possessing speed, but could last, if well bred. Many "crack bones" have been in this form, and the famous English Highflyer had this "roached back," in a prominent degree. The length of the hind quarters or haunches, is likewise a matter of importance; I mean the space between the hook or prominent part of the haunch bone, and the extreme point of the hip. The thigh bones ought to be of great size, long, and the muscles of the thigh, large, prominent, and full, but here let me guard you against mistaking a fleshy thigh, for a muscular one, they are very different things, having a totally contrary effect upon the action and power of the horse; here many fall into an error. The hocks ought to be strong, free from wind puffs, bone or blood spavins, curbs or the like, clean, yet lengthy, bring well let down upon the slank or cannon bone, which ought to be of good size, smooth and flat, with the back sinew or Achilles tendon well detached, firm, and large. Pasterns too erect, or inclining very much, are equally objectionable; the same may be said of either very short or long; the former exhibits a want of elasticity, and the latter is indicative of weakness. The formation of the foot requires attention; it ought to be of medium size, by no means with high narrow heels, or sheering forward, the crust or wall ought to be of a circular form, and solid in its

texture, thick, tough, transparent, and free from sand-cracks. The sole ought to be concave, yet not on the extreme; a flat foot is altogether objectionable; the frogs require to be free from either canker or thrushes, which in many cases are hereditary. The hind legs, should have a considerable angle, so much so, that when the horse is standing in his natural position, the feet reach so far forward, that a perpendicular line let fall from the flank, in front of the stifle point, would strike them. I never saw a good mare with straight hind legs. I have been told that those of old Turkish were remarkably so; he was, nevertheless, a good horse; having never seen him, I cannot say whether he was an exception to this position or not. The form and direction of the shoulder is another point to be attended to, the blade bones of which should be very long, inclining well, and extending a long way back, and at the same time coming well up, nearly to the top of the withers. I never saw a horse having short, upright shoulder blades, good for any thing, not even fit for a cart. The lower point of the shoulder ought to reach well forward. The breast should not be too wide, yet of great depth, and well let down; the chest being either too wide, or too narrow, are faults, but of the two extremes in a race horse, I prefer the latter; although a horse with a narrow breast, and fore legs standing very close together, is unsightly, he may nevertheless have great speed, and if strong in the fillets and haunches, distance to boot; on the contrary, if very wide, and broad made in the chest, he can have neither to any extent; he must slight heavily in his gallop, his fore legs will be liable to give way under his own extra weight, his elbows cannot fail being so far spread apart, as to cause him to roll or peddle, and whenever his bodily strength may be, he will be compelled to labour so hard in his stroke, and exert himself so much when going his best pace, as to do away every thing like freedom and ease, and with it continuance. The arms require to be long, strong, full, and muscular—the knees proportionably large and wide—the fore leg short, with large, flat, clean bone—the pasterns similar to those behind already noted, with the exception of being somewhat stronger and not quite so long, or inclining quite as much; the hoofs ought also to be somewhat larger, and the crust or wall considerably stronger and thicker, than that of the hind feet, and stand straight, clean, and even on the fore legs; the muscle which extends along each side of the chine bone manifestly large, and the tail bone strong, stiff, and of great size, which is an unerring demonstration of a large and strong chine bone; the ribs likewise large, and the last or hindmost one reaching well back towards the hook or hip, which is termed being well ribbed up; long legs for a turf horse, or any other I do not approve of. Therefore, the barrel or trunk, as some call it, ought, in a race-horse, to be of good length, in order to afford sufficient stride. It ought also to be of great measurement round the girthing place, yet this should not proceed so much from round baref-like shape, as diagonal depth; great depth of carcass, or rather of chest, is every thing; a round barrelled horse may be strong and please the eye of many, but I never yet saw one, that had the action, the speed, the stride, the style, or elastic spring of a race-horse. The form of the head and neck, if we except the chaul and gullet, or windpipe, (which ought to be capacious,) have little to do with promoting or retarding either speed or continuance, and although the fine taper muscle, deep wrinkles, full nostril, fine large prominent eye, short erect ear, thin lofty crest, and silky mane, are all strong and almost unerring

outward marks of high breeding, pleasing to view, and eagerly sought after in market, yet in a mechanical sense they are not those requisite points which give "the pose" or "do the trick" for often have I seen a nag with a coarse head, wide poll, long lopped ears, and scrappy neck, place the field on the wrong side of the post.

It was not my intention, when I commenced this essay, to have gone into a description of the points requisite in the formation of a racer, the subject being already hackneyed and worn out. My original intention was, to point out the kind of horse and mare, when connected, as most likely to produce the desired object; to designate those which, for obvious reasons, to be explained hereafter, it will not do to bring together, as also such as it would be imprudent to breed from under any circumstances. This I shall now pursue; nevertheless there will no doubt remain many, intricately attached to the merits of a blood stallion, or the virtues of his own *apud deum* bred mare, instead of rejecting every probability of stain, hereditary defect, blemish, or deformity, in either sire or dam, or being rigidly attentive to every component minutiae, requisite in exquisite shape, make, bone, strength, and uniformity, destitute of judgment, and deaf to remonstrance, continue on, year after year, increasing the number, without a single addition to the improvement of the species. Having said all that is necessary as to make or form, it becomes equally important to consider the temper, constitutional stamina, blemishes, and defects, which there is a possibility of being hereditary, and family perfection, or imperfection of any character. Temper, or natural disposition and constitutional stamina, whether sound, or beyond doubt insane. If therefore you possess a mare of high temper, fractious, lightly, or ungovernable, such for instance as old Lady Fleet, an iron side, lightning, wasky animal, yet of fine speed and every inch a race nag, were it not for her natural intemperate disposition; or worse, such as Mr. W. Livingston's Camille, one of the most high tempered, ungovernable vixens I ever saw brought to a post, also a good runner, but whose devil of a temper rendered her useless as a racer; it would certainly be a great want of judgment to send either of these to a stallion of similar disposition put to such a mild steady nag, that does not know what it is to fret, out of whom nothing more is got in a race than asked for, what in England is called a *stout lurching horse*, one that can bear both whip and spur without raising his mettle too high, run four miles and beats to boot, which such horses are generally able to do, long distance being for the most part their play; again, keep in mind that these fretful, intemperate animals, although commonly very speedy, never repeat well, such is the tremor and fret into which they often work themselves, when striped, saddled, and prepared for the race, that in the event of a *false start*, and called back, they are frequently blown as it were before getting off. Have then by a cross with a horse of the above description, you combine speed with steadiness, and by amalgamating opposite dispositions, so temper the whole, as to approximate perfection; again, should you unfortunately have a mare with a spavin or curb, to send her to a spavined or curbed horse, or one whose get were apt to be spavined or curbed, would be madness; next assured that like, though not always, generally produces like; spavins, curbs, ringbones, sand-cracks, thrushes, &c., are beyond doubt hereditary. I may be told that they are acquired; so they are occasionally no doubt, but that does not prevent their being hereditary also; were I to except any of the above

defects, I should name sand-cracks, but even this be assured is equally inherited, and grows out of a natural deficiency in the texture, strength, or adequate substance or quality of the crust or wall of the foot: the difference as to the quality of the horn which composes the hoofs of different horses, must be evident to the slowest comprehension; that of some is white, and uncommonly brittle, of others though of a dark colour, almost equally so, while others are hard, tough, strong, and without a flaw. It may be alleged that this variety is the effect of different feeding and treatment—not so, with those which have come under my more immediate observation. Some years back, I raised from ten to fifteen colts yearly; these were pastured on the same kind of soil; stabled, fed, and treated in all respects in the same way; yet here this difference as to the strength and quality of the horn of the foot existed: to what then could this be attributed, if not to hereditary acquirement? that, and that alone, was the cause. Curbs, spavins, and ringbones, I believe no man in any degree conversant with the horse, or breeding horses, will argue is not innate; I shall therefore pass these over without further comment; the proofs or examples are without end. Thoroughbreds, windgalls, and even a disposition to swell or stock, (as it is by some called,) in the legs, are in my mind as much inherited in horses, as the gout is in the human species. Some foals or colts, have swollen and wind-puffed hocks, and thoroughbreds, as they are termed, before they have done a day's work, or even been broke to carry a man, while other horses, use them or even abuse them as you may, or as may be their lot, never have windgall, windpuff, or swelling, about hock or leg; if this is not also a family imperfection or perfection, to what is the cause to be assigned? of all the hereditary blemishes or defects, there appears the most difficulty in convincing the generality of proprietors, that *blindness*, comes peaceably under that head; on this point, many are perfectly sceptical; as to myself, I have long since banished all doubts on the subject; half the expense which I have had, ought to be doubly sufficient to convince any rational man of the fact. In corroboration of what I thus advance, I will give you the sentiments of an eminent English medical man, and veterinary writer, on this point.

"Advertising again to what I so lately admitted, the possibility of sound sires and mares producing a defective progeny; and vice versa, that *blind stultitia* may sometimes get colts with good eyes; yet the chance or rather improbability of breeding from such, had much better be avoided; as the incontrovertible evidence I shall introduce, upon the folly of embarking in such an expedition, (where the odds are entirely against the adventurer without a single point in his favour,) must prove exactly similar to playing at hazard with false dice, where you may eternally lose, but never can size a winner.

"It is likely these considerations may want proper weight with those who supply a contemptuous smile of disbelief at the very idea of transmitting hereditary blemishes or defects from sire to son, as the result of cynical opposition to the more rational system they adopt, of annually breeding under every disadvantage, in confirmation of their inexperience; I shall therefore recommend to their incredulity, a few instances confirming as facts, what may have hitherto been considered matters of doubt, without the least criterion for general decision."

"The first opportunity I could avail myself of, to justify, or render nugatory, my opinion of the impropriety and danger

of breeding from horses of this description, was in the year 1773, or 1774, when a great number of mares in that neighbourhood, had been covered by a very popular "blind stallion," (for that was really the appellation under which he passed,) of the Hon. T. King's, near Ripley, in Surrey, whose pedigree, make, shape, figure, and qualifications, were so effectually fascinating with the multitude, that the want of eyes did not seem at all to impede the daily progress of his procreation. The infection of fashion was then (and ever will be) as predominant as at present: for the slaves to that greivous continued to bring their mares in unrecruiting rotation, and never discovered their own want of sight or comprehension, till the third or fourth year, when the major part of the produce became as blind as the sire."

"Still anxious to ascertain to some state of certainty an object of so much consequence, not only to the sporting people, but to the world at large, as the hereditary transmission of this defect, I was constantly upon the watch to enlarge my inquiries to some degree of satisfaction; I remained however without any thing perfectly conclusive, till the spring of the year 1780, when a grey horse, called *Jerry Stork*, that proved a tolerable runner, in the possession of Lord Spencer Hamilton, coming into my hands upon very easy terms, just as his eyes were failing, I covered a few mares gratis with him in the neighbourhood of *Primley, near Bagnat*, which, having made memorandum of with a design to purchase any of the produce that appeared tolerably promising, and making my excursion through the different parishes to obtain from the parties the necessary information, I found in the fourth year, many of the produce totally blind, and the remainder nearly so without exception."

"Facts, it is universally admitted, are stubborn things, and to the establishment of this fact I have been anxiously labouring, as to the acquisition of individual emolument; though I have ever considered it a promotion of general good, in which the community is so much interested, that it would be an absolute want of philanthropy to conceal whatever could in the least tend to an additional discovery upon the subject."

There exists another kind of hereditary defect in certain breeds, which has descended from father to son for many generations, and will continue to be handed down to posterity, unless the breeders can be convinced of it, and then the breeders brought to act upon the conviction—I mean the want of constitutional stamina in the limbs; the inborn deficiency of the tendons and sinews, and the consequent over liability to give way, or break down, as we say, of which we have daily examples. This particular family failing, has been passed over by a majority of breeders; few have taken it properly into consideration, and where the remedy has been attempted, it has been partially applied.

Personal emulation, amongst some of the best characters in England, for near a century past, with the most unremitting perseverance and practical experience of the subordinate classes, upon the advantageous crosses in blood, bone, shape, make, and strength, has rendered Newmarket in England, not only the first seat of equestrian celebrity, but, to a breeder and sportsman, one of the most enchanting scenes the universe affords. Under such accumulated wealth, power, and industry, the horse has, with a few, attained the very pinnacle of pre-eminence; and I am happy to say, that equal zeal, industry, and judgment, is to be found with a few on this continent; nothing can be introduced to breeders, of

such nice distinction, that will add weight, give force, or advance so complete a system. As it is however generally admitted, this systematic knowledge is by no means universal: such remarks and observations as I may offer, will, I trust, afford useful intelligence or instructions, to those who have commenced breeders, without adverting to the qualifications or advantages absolutely requisite for the successful management of a breeding stud.

There are but two modes of obtaining a race-horse: the one, that of breeding, the other purchasing—and should the turtle adopt the latter, as the least tedious or most economical, it is fully as essential, that he have a full knowledge of all family failings, which appertain to the different ancestral relatives, as though he adhered to the former; being conversant with the most approved conformation, or points as to make, shape, symmetry, or proportions, are by no means sufficient; he ought to be in possession of the family reputation, as to temper, bottom, or goodness, propensity to train off at an early age, liability to break down, or give way in the limbs; formation of the feet, and strength, substance, and quality of the horn, which forms the wall or crust, speed, hardihood, constitutional stamina and soundness in general, (outward appearances are not sufficient); however competent a judge the purchaser may be of the points which constitute fashion and shape, unless, as I have before said, he is in possession of the family reputation, as to the above imperfections, which I insist upon, are nine times out of ten inherited, he will very often, the first time his newly acquired horse is put in train, have him break down in the steeple, a curb put out, the fore legs become swollen, the cartilages of the cannon bones become inflamed and painful to the touch, inside of the hocks become puffed, or the joint copped, possibly both, sprung in the knees, as it is sometimes called, a sand-crack, or false quarter makes its appearance; sullen in his disposition, "the pace" not to be got out of him unless he pleases—restive, rebellious, and inclined to bolt, or, on the other extreme, fiery, headlong, impatient, and ungovernable, perhaps frisky, tender, irritable, and washy, a mere jade, after going a mile, can neither stand, work, or feed; (which, by the by, must always go hand-and-hand,) or if with the greatest care and attentive nursing brought to make a tolerable race, one or two of most, is all that can be got out of him during a season; or may prove one of those great feeders, who after well in the commencement, appear very tough and hardy, throw up flesh wonderfully, and no wonder he does so, as he cannot be made to go fast enough to get it off: or if, when fresh in the beginning of training, and while it is a novelty, he appears to have some life, and go along somewhat briskly; yet after six or eight weeks exercise, and arrived at the extent of his work, lays aside all animation, courage, or ambition, and becomes a perfect leuck. If then, without being perfectly conversant with the inherent perfections, as well as imperfections of the stock in possession of different breeders, a novice pursues the plan of obtaining his horses by purchase, he will soon discover a heavy balance against his operation—the breeder without the same experience will be led into a yet worse, if not a ruinous predicament. Being in possession of what I now advance, it is obvious, must be of the most vital importance to both, and no person can reap full advantage from breeding, unless his knowledge of what I have set forth is perfect, and has that share of judgment and discernment, which will enable him, not only to detect imperfections, but

direct him how to avoid them, and in "crossing the blood" to obtain the good and discard the evil. In support of what I have advanced, I will quote some passages from the pen of a late writer in the English Magazine, of great merit—"The Old Forester," who, in elucidation of the same subject, says: "Before I speak of the training of race-horses, it may not be deemed irrelevant, should I commence with a few remarks on breeding and purchasing horses for the turf.

"To those who are to commence racing, the latter plan I should strongly advise to be adopted, in preference to the more tedious, uncertain, and more expensive process of breeding, notwithstanding the great pleasure attendant on winning a good stake by a horse of one's own breeding; and next to winning the Derby or St. Leger, I should know of no greater satisfaction to a real lover of racing, equal to having led the winner of either of these great stakes. To breed race-horses, does not fall to every man's lot who has thoroughbred stock in his paddocks; and there are many, who have gone on breeding for years, and yet hardly produce the winner of a £500 plate; while perhaps half the sums thus carelessly expended would have purchased a winner of the Derby.

"No undertaking is likely to continue and prosper without capital—and so to place it is more expeditious than in the stud; the outlay is very considerable, for if a man is regardless of his purse in his commencement, how can he expect considerable profit at the end! the annual expense great, and increasing with the age of the stock; whilst the returns are slow—I wish I could always add sure. A breeder may well pause, would he carefully examine the *Stud Book and Racing Calendar*, particularly the part for races to come, and observe how few, out of that immense multitude, that are thought even worth training, and indeed, out of these few, what a small number of winners appear at the end of the volume. Let him look at the Duke of Grafton, Lord Egremont, and other extensive breeders, who, with the best of blooded mares, put to the best of stallions, seldom produce above two or three real good ones in a season, and that with all appliances and means to best."

"Having thus cautioned the young breeder of the danger of being over sanguine of success in this branch of the turf, I will now give a few directions or hints, by attention to which, he may be guarded from loss, and if judiciously followed, derive some profit. Experience teaches us, that more depends on the goodness of the mare than the horse—such mares as Brisers and Mauls, and some of the Duke of Grafton's celebrated Princesses blood, will and do breed runners from all sorts of horses; while, on the other hand, there are many stallions of the present day, which owe all their celebrity to the excellence of the mares put to them. Let a stallion only get the winner of some great race, such as the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, and the next year's subscription to him is filled immediately, and all the other ninety-nine bad ones of his get are utterly forgotten. A proof of what prejudice prevails on this point, is, that Whalebene is considered far superior to Octavius as a stallion; in blood, as far as fashion goes, he may be, but not in other essentials. For many years, he has had all Lord Egremont's best mares, and many others besides. Now turn to the Calendar, and see how few of all them have appeared in public as winners, and not more than three or four who have done any thing worth speaking of. Octavius has had but few mares, but almost all his stock can run, and some of

them right well too; besides, all those I have seen, were of good size, and should they not have turned out racers, would have been valuable for other purposes. The Whalebene, on the contrary, are small, very small, neat, and well shaped, tallow, and with a certain bent of speed, which usually leaves them very early; (witness Flawine, who was thought by good judges to be equal to winning the Oaks); but what are they fit for then? They are sold as hacks, &c., for less money than their keep (including the original covering money) cost their breeder. It is for this reason, that the choice of brood mares requires care, and a good judgment. I need not dilate on the necessity of selecting large rooney mares, without which your foals will never be of any size, and avoiding all small mares, equally with those high on the leg, and deficient in bone before the knee—a desideratum in most of our modern blood stock.

"Though more expensive at first, let me recommend buying mares who have produced a winner: having produced one, it is most unlikely, with fair play, that they should not produce another, should it have been to such horses as Blucher, Beymore, or Warrior. You may make sure of something by putting them to proper horses—as Comas, Filho da Pata, and Trump, all whose stock are sure to run generally above par."

"I come now to another point, which I much fear is not half so much attended to as its great importance seems to demand. I mean the soundness of limbs and constitution in the mare: it is necessary in the mare—in the stud indispensable. How frequently does it happen, that such who do, or ought to know better, put unsound mares to unsound stallions, surely perhaps, because the blood is fashionable! Then when the produce throws out curbs, sporting, &c., and cannot stand work, they feel disappointed. Since two negatives make an affirmative, they consider on the same principle, that both the sire and dam being unsound, their issue must be healthy. Mr. St. Johns did this, by putting Soverness to a notoriously unsound mare, Partosa; the produce, Easton, a most perfect horse to the eye as a racer, never could stand training, at least enough to allow him to appear in public. By putting her to Poulton, Orville, and sound horses like these, her progeny might have run and done well. The error putting unsound mares in produce stakes, is hazardous in the extreme. Where lameness, &c., as hereditary, is expected, first try the effects of brags, not so much as a cure, but as a preventive, and then see how your horse goes on with gentle work: it will be then time enough to put him into the different stakes. In a produce stake you have thus a double chance against you; first that either the produce cannot run; and secondly that it cannot stand training if it can."

"Nimrod, in one of his very excellent letters on the condition of hunters, terms the coat of a horse his complexion, the state and appearance of which indicate his bodily health. Whenever therefore, I observe a mare which, with even proper care habitually carries a bad coat, I perceive immediately that there is something radically wrong in the constitution of the mare; which though of no material consequence in the present, will nevertheless break out in the offspring—not perhaps in the same way, but in a more dangerous manner. Nimrod, in one of his letters on the same subject, I forget which, mentions as a singular fact, that Partosa, by Potitos, never could be made to carry a good coat. That something constitutionally was the matter I can have no doubt; and the effect is visible in most of her produce. Partisan, though as good a horse as has appeared of late

years, was constantly amiss with his fore legs, and most of his get resemble him, more in his unsoundness than in his good qualities; his own sister Promise, I understand, in Ireland, was not over and above sound, as also her produce. Pincason, by Selim, though very speedy, ran as a lame horse; and Pollygar, own brother to Partisan, was so bad in that respect, that he never could be brought to the post at all; and lately Pindarie, whose legs were very doubtful, when he started for the Derby, and who only appeared once after, viz. to the last but one of the Newmarket St. Leger. Had he been in one or two stables at Newmarket, (which are needless to mention here,) instead of Ruben's, (whose system of training is comparatively mild,) he never could have started for the Derby. Temper in brood mares is not of much consequence; if they are naturally very vicious or sulky, do not put them to stallions of the same disposition; but after all, nine horses out of ten, who are bad tempers, are made so by bad breaking, ill management when young, and the bad tricks of stable boys, who cannot be too closely watched when they have the looking after young stock.

Although the judgment displayed by the Old Forester is in the main very sound, and his remarks excellent, yet I cannot coincide with him when he says, "temper in brood mares is not of much consequence," while he himself, in the next sentence, partially admits that it is, when he goes on to observe, "if they are naturally very vicious or sulky, do not put them to stallions of the same disposition." Temper in mares from which we breed, I consider of as much or more consequence than that of the horse; and the Old Forester in a passage of his remarks already quoted, thus expresses himself, "experience teaches us that more depends on the goodness of the mare than the horse." If then the colt is to imitate one quality, whether good or bad, from the dam, why not another, and that of temper among the rest? As to putting a mare, whether of a kind or morose disposition, to a stallion "naturally very vicious or sulky," no man, "with cash and sense," will do it. What could be expected from a union of such a mare as Mr. W. Livingston's Camilla and a horse such as Sir Lovell? who, though an acknowledged capital performer, will only go "the pace" or go at all when he pleases, and is so vicious as to grasp at the rider's legs with his mouth, when in exercise, with intent to anhorse him. If you breed from devils, you must expect imp. But to return to the excellent remarks and exemplifications of the Old Forester.

"Whether to breed from speedy mares and stout stallions, or vice versa, is a doubtful question. I myself favour the latter opinion, and I do so from the north country horses' (naturally so bred) superiority at present over those of the south, where the system of breeding from two speedy ones together, has more frequently ended in producing an animal deficient in that quality, without being able to last even for a mile race.

"Shape and make are too often sacrificed to blood and fashion. The great object sought to be, to remedy the defects of the mare, by the opposite qualities of the horse. The next is to breed from running families. A horse or mare may both be capital runners themselves, yet unless they come of a running family, their produce may be bad enough. Pericles, by Evander, is an instance of this. To this also may be attributed the grandsons and daughters of John Bull turning out but inferior, (with some few exceptions,) John Bull being got by Fortitude, a horse of somewhat obdurate blood to say the least of it. In crossing the breed, observe what blood has

previously nixed, and act accordingly. Though breeding in and in, is, always, and indeed justly condemned, it may now and then do better than breeding from a more distant quarter. The sister to Parrot by Walton, put twice to Comus, produced two very worthless colts; the last foaled in 1819, the vilest brute I ever saw—covered by Phantom, an inferior stallion perhaps, and a son of Waffion, she became the dam of Irahue and Cedric, who won the Derby so cleverly.—Leod Derby had also a filly, got by Sir Peter, of his own sister Brown Bess, which was second for the Oaks, if my recollection serves me right, not having the Calendar of that year at my elbow. If a man breeds to any extent, an annual sale of all his stock is indispensable, or the number alone would ruin any man, unless his fortune was immense. In selecting what is meant to be kept, (unless a good price is offered, which, considering all casualties should never be refused,) the plan of Bird when head groom and trainer to Leod Egremont, when his Lordship's racing career was at its zenith, will afford a good hint on this occasion. He put his young stock previous to breaking into a large paddock, and with a four horse whip, urged them all into full speed; out of those the best actioned were selected, the rest parred with. If horses have good action when foals and yearlings, however it may change occasionally, by various causes, for a time, they will always return to it. Good shape and make are to be consulted, but action is of far greater moment. In illustration of this, I obtained leave to view the Royal stud at Hampton Court, in the summer of the year 1821, and much gratified was I with the manner in which it was conducted. Among others, I was most particularly struck with the very beautiful racing action of a bay yearling filly in one of the paddocks. There were others of better size, blood, and shape, perhaps; but her action was infinitely superior to any young one I ever saw. His Majesty's head groom, Mr. F. Bacon, (a most intelligent man, and highly worthy of his situation,) informed me she was got by Blacker. This staggered me a little, and my sporting friends who were with me gave the filly up directly. I still kept my opinion that whoever possessed her, would turn up a trump in her—I was not mistaken: she was bought by Leod Foley, and under the name of Palais Royal, won the July Stake the next year, beating among others, Logic and Tancred, who was afterwards so good a second to Emelius for the Derby."

Having treated somewhat largely on the selection of mares to breed from, I shall now speak of the selection of a stallion. The same points as to shape and make which constitute a well formed mare apply equally to the horse, I shall not therefore tire you by going over that which many know, and more think they know, but proceed to point out those defects to be avoided, and acquisitions desired, which the eye alone cannot altogether discover, although beyond doubt it will assist to detect. Having gone through what I conceive a duty incumbent in relation to shape and fashion, nevertheless, in order to elucidate as much as circumstances will admit, am induced to introduce a few oblique remarks upon the very necessary qualification, yet hitherto "à sine qua non" of "bone" so fashionable and eternally echoed, and transmitted from one affected equestrian Solomon to another, that they seem to anticipate an inexpressible pleasure in being able to discover "a want of bone" in every horse that comes under their observation, and from the total ignorance of the anatomical conformation, these curious observers, investigate causes and effects, further than his shallow comprehension enables

them to form any thing like a correct opinion, and so frequently ill founded, that, at the time of examination, the subject of their sapient remarks, is often loaded, like a cart-horse, with this same "bone," though obscured to their discriminating powers, and from this same want of anatomical science, originates the erroneous conjecture, of fixing the basis of strength in the bony structure only, without a contingent reference or relative consideration to the muscular appendages, that, in fact, constitute the very main spring of strength and action. That the greater the fulcrum, or mechanical centre of support, the more powerful should be the component parts to consummate the accumulation of strength, I will admit, though this, like all other general rules, is liable to exception, of which there are distinct proofs among the different classes of horses, in the particular purposes for which they are bred, or to which they may be appropriated; for instance, horses bred for draft, whose almost sole requirement is strength, or those for the turf, bred with speed, are so directly opposite in some parts of their shape and requisites, that what constitutes perfection in the one, is absolute deficiency in the other, and from this appearance of strength, originates the error of breeding for the turf, from our heavy horses, whose own weight and want of action, lay the foundation of their deficiency; for in severe and long running, they inevitably become exhausted, from want of freedom and ease in their manner of getting over the ground, and frequently fall victims. Those whose experience has been exceedingly limited, or observations confined, may not be perfectly convinced, that "blood horses" of just proportions, notwithstanding their want of great bulk, and apparent deficiency of strength, and this eternal clamour about bone, will exceed, not only in speed, but continuance, with equal weight, if not unreasonably loaded, any coarse heavy made horses that may be brought against them; and I hazard the assertion, that every sportsman of experience, who has made the trial impartially, will agree with me in this position, that horses of the former description, absolutely possess strength and endurance, arising from their great power of action and pliability, to pass over the ground, when at their speed, with great facility, and with very slight impression; when it is not to be controverted, that a strong heavy horse, not only sinks deep, with his own weight, at every stroke, but extricates himself with the utmost difficulty. On the other hand, should the ground be hard, the jar, or shock so repeatedly received, when throwing himself out with his utmost exertions, cannot fail to be productive of permanent injury. If a horse has size and strength, sufficient to render him master of the weight imposed upon him, with a proper share of bone, especially below the knee, sinew, and muscle, in proportion; all beyond this requisite quota, is an encumbrance and impediment to his progress, and in the ratio that he is thus overloaded by his own weight, give the same effect in the language of Major O'Flaherty, as "a pleasant scarcity of every thing."

The imperfections now to be easily discovered from a view of the animal, are a want of constitutional soundness, deficiency of stamina, inability to run long distance, liability to strain off at an early age, temper, weakness in the optical organs, consequent loss of sight, and a propensity, or over aptitude to break down, or give way, in the sinews and tendons, more especially those of the fore legs. These are all family failings, and hereditary, fall as much so, in my estimation, as curbs, spavins, or ringbones. That constitutional want of soundness in the human species, such as gout,

consumption, weakness, or a defect in the lungs, and want of stamina in general, is inborn, every medical scientific man will acknowledge! why not then have an equal bearing on the four-footed part of creation, especially such as have become domesticated, reared under the hand of man, and whose regimen, and whole animal economy have been subject to his whims and caprice? The same reasoning applies to a general deficiency of stamina and its natural consequence, inability to run long distance; that this inability or ability to run distance depends upon the breed or blood, to use the general phrase, has been vociferated by every tartar, and echoed by every groom and common rubber, for more than a century, consequently inborn; thus, on this point, we have an admission from the lord, to the stable-boy. That stamina, or as they would say "bottom," is hereditary, and that they are thus far correct, we have proof upon proof, in what we continually witness, of horses large in size, and of Herculean strength, "giving it up," after going a mile or two, with one much inferior in corporeal power. But it may be said that it is owing to superior speed, that the small one is enabled thus to last, in consequence of being able to go at his ease, or not being "out," while the large horse, compelled to use his best pace all the time, in order to keep up, is overcome by extra exertion. This is doubtless, often the case; but what I consider decisive on this head, is the many examples we have, of horses of good size, make, and shape, with uncommon speed, unable to continue their rate beyond a quarter, one hundred perches, or a half mile, proverbially called *quarter*, or *half mile horses*, and for one of these short runs, beat hollow our best four mileclogs: this want of continuance then results from the "blood," from that solely, manifestly inborn, and not from a deficiency in speed, or facility of getting over the ground, but a want of *family goodness*. Many of these quarter horses, those of half a mile, or even a mile, have wings for those distances, and, although some of them have prepossessions of being well-bred, yet, beyond their given distance, cannot keep their rate for fifty yards; of their being a family want of *game*, in many who boast of high descent, we had a striking example in the mare *Enetta*, in the match-race between her and Sir Lovell, over the Union Course, (two mile heats,) in May, 1830, her speed was astonishing, yet before a mile and three quarters had been done, she called hastily upon her mamma.

Liability to strain off at an early age, I shall next in order notice briefly. This also is inherent, and proceeds from a want of hardihood, or what I have before designated, constitutional stamina. Every body knows, that half the fatigue which some men are enabled to bear without complaint, would, if not ruin the constitutions of others, so far impair, as to render them incapable of performing in future, equal to what they had done; so with horses, their want of innate hardihood incapacitates them to render, for any length of time, the service required; they have not vigour to bear up against it; the whole animal machine not being composed of materials sufficiently durable, becomes impaired—the power of action, facility, movement, and the rate, shotes. And, in the language of the stable, the horse is said to have *strained off*.

Temper, or disposition, is also a family qualification! we have numerous instances of the restive, and sullen properties of some stallions, imparted to their get, and their inclination to fly the course, although the latter, is often the effect of bad breaking, injurious treatment, or incompetency of the boy who rides in exercise. Old Durco was a bolding horse, his son Marshal Durco inherited this vice to a degree, that rendered

him, although a good runner, of no use as such. Sir Lovell, another son, also a capital performer, (when he pleased,) would run or stand still, as the whim of the moment dictated. I myself had a mare, Daphne, also a get of Duncie, of good speed, and one of the best bestmated mares, four miles, that time-keeper ever tested: her amiable temper, too, was apt to be ruffled; whenever that happened to be the case, the anguish was soon "lost to my view." Some horses, throughout the whole of the same strain of blood, require to be pulled hard, during the whole race, be it long or short: they run, as we term it, upon their metal courage, and the moment they require whipping or spurring, they are done running. Others require to be urged, never doing more than is got out of them by the application of the "persuaders." This sluggish lurching disposition also pervades whole families. Weakness of the optics and a tendency to become blind being hereditary, I have already, I think, referred to authority, independent of my own experience, sufficient to carry conviction home to the mind of even the incredulous; should it however prove "carrier to the multitude," they may exclaim with Murgio, in the *Paddock*, "what signify we read, if we do understand?"

Liability, or over aptitude to break down or give way, in the shins or tendons, more especially those of the fore legs, is another inherent family failing, of which innumerable examples might be quoted, both in this country and Great Britain. This same deficiency in the sinews and tendons of the fore legs, and falling off of support below the knee, is the great and almost only failing in the best running family which the United States at this day, or for several years past, have had to boast of; I mean the produce of Sir Archie, in both the first and second generation. I do not mean to be understood as wishing to disparage the posterity of that gallant old stallion. Far be it from me to tarnish either his or their reputation; they are the best we have for speed, and high courage, and undoubtedly so; yet good as they are, they have their failing: none are without fault, and that which I have above noted, nature has allotted to them. His son, Sir Charles, at this day the favourite and most fashionable stallion in the southern states, gave way in the fore leg at an early age, and was thrown out of train in consequence of a "let down" in the back shins; so was Henry the competitor of Eclipse; also Flying Childers, his brother Rattler, and sister the famous *Flirtilla*, *Pimbleton*, *Carolinian*, *John Stawley*, *Bedford Seniors*, *Juvet*, full sister of Sir Charles, *Yara Fisher* by Kosciuszki, son of Sir Archie; and a hundred others. In the second generation, may be noted among the got of Sir Charles, Little Jen, Andrew, and the get of Virginius, (also a son of Sir Archie) *Betty Ransom*, *Maid of Lodi*, and many more, fresh in the memory of all; while of other breeds we see Ariel and others, running year after year, and race after race, without accident or blemish, until fairly worn out. If then there is ought in the adage "like begets like," such as the latter during the existence of other family failings) is the staff to breed from. It is to be hoped that no gentleman will take umbrage at what I have here advanced; a writer ought to have not only candour, but spirit and independence, enough to give his true sentiments; he who does not, deserves to have his productions kicked into the fire, and treated himself with the like ceremony. I will now give some further quotations, from the hints and instructions of that sapient and experienced writer, the Old Forester, on sending the mare to the horse, selection of a stallion—hereditary unsoundness, &c.

"I have stated the importance of selecting the best sort of

mares to breed from; and have set forth how much there depends upon the mare than the horse. But although a good mare will produce most valuable stock, even if put to any horse, yet good judgment in the choice of a stallion will most ensure the success of the produce.

"Two kinds of those who send their mares from home to be covered, never can give a good and sufficient reason, why they go to one stallion more than another. Viciety is one reason, found when the mare is old and unable to travel, from any particular humours and infirmity, it is an excellent cure; the solicitation of some friend who owns a stallion, (and of course anxious to get as many mares as he can,) forms another; the whim and caprice, and perhaps not quite disinterested advice, of the groom, often influences an owner in the choice of a stallion; one stallion has been successful as a roger—another as a great big horse, or a neat little one—and thus, without considering whether the blood will suit or not, the mare is sent off!—and provided the mare is stunted, little care is taken whether or not the proper stallion for her shape or blood has been selected—provided the stallion be fashionable, the only thing useful among some breeders of horses. Never put a mare to a horse, without going yourself personally to look at him, and examining all his points, with the most scrutinizing eye. Having so done, see his stock if possible; and making due allowance for the sort of mares they are out of, pay particular attention to their form, but above all, their actions. Note these particulars well, and if you do not like your own judgment, take with you some friend, whose knowledge of the subject, and impartiality, you can depend upon. Where there is more than one stallion in the stud—and generally there are two or three to pick and choose from—do not put implicit confidence in every thing the head groom may tell you: either himself or his master has one particular favourite; and should the mare you propose sending be at all choice, every means of inducing you to go to the favourite will be resorted to—though neither in shape or action, blood or disposition, so suitable as one of the others."

"The critical scrutiny which is exercised abroad, should be practised at home, with regard to the mare: observe all her weak points; take notice where faults, either in her blood or offspring, lie, and endeavour to remedy them, by putting her to a horse that is perfect in these respects—putting loose, leggy mares to such horses as Whisker, Wanderer, and others of that make; while the punchy lark-looking mares ought to be sent to Emeline, Master Henry, or Teresian.—Unless a person can send a trusty man with the mare, on whom he can really depend, it is safer to send the mare to a horse that covers singly, than where there are two stallions or more. One is then certain of the mare being covered by the right horse, which, in the latter case, is often a matter of doubt."

"I now come to some remarks, which I propose to make upon some of our leading stallions; taking them as they happen to stand, in their advertisements, in the last Calendar; pointing out their respective claims to the attention of breeders, giving honour where honour is due, blame and praise, without any distinction of the north or south. Give me a good stallion or mare, well bred, and I care not whence they come from."

"Abner, whose pedigree and performances have already been given in the *Sporting Magazine*, having covered three seasons at Lamton Park, is now in the neighbourhood of York, which is of advantage, as being in a more central situation

for mares. For the two years he appeared in public, he certainly proved himself the best horse of the year, having only been defeated once for the Derby by Sailor. Such a Derby day was never known since that race was instituted; neither I hope will it ever happen again, in any time at least. It was as cold as at January, and blowing such a hurricane, that it was almost impossible for the riders to tell the pace they went. Some said, if Alger had not been eased just at the last, he would have won; but as Buckle was on his back, I think it was for the best; at all events, it was a nice thing. Notwithstanding which, I would have backed Alger against him, had not the untimely fate of Sailor prevented their meeting for the Billingsgate stakes, in the October meeting. It is not overrating him in saying, as far as shape and good running go, he is not inferior to his sire Truffle; he was all over a race-horse, of good size, without lumber. That he will get as many good runners as his sire, remains yet to be proved; he has every chance given him, having had some capital names put to him in the south, in his first year of racing, and since, all the choicest of Mr. Lambton's. He has, however, one great failing in my eyes, and which would make me hesitate as putting any mare to him, which was not so sound as possible. Without any security of running on level ground, or of training, (being under Robson's hands,) his fore legs gave way; in fact, in his race with Lord Epsom's Androsian colt, in the October Meeting, 1821, he was *dead four*, or it would never have ended in a dead heat."

"Had Alger been a *great overstepped* horse, as too many of our race-horses are, and trained before he could possibly come to his strength, I might account for his weakness in the fore legs. The fault, I fear, lies in his dam Beives, and is constitutional. Marcellus has very doubtful legs; so much so, that it was dangerous to back him for a shilling. So were Blue Stocking's, whose offspring the Bromide, by Phantom, is all but unsound. Another of the produce of Beives, Troy, of whom great expectations were formed, gave way in his fore legs; so it will end I fear, with the last of her produce, the General, who is in a stable where his work will prove none of the lightest. Weakness of the fore legs of a horse, if derived from the dam, invariably goes on to the next generation; and from want of due consideration on this point, we find *rise* out of *ten* race-horses, breaking down before they come to their maturity—in spite of the severity of training, being much less than formerly. These are again bred from without scruple, and the evil multiplied to a very alarming extent. Combining as Alger does, the best Buzard and Norreger blood on the side of his sire, Truffle, and the Sir Peter and Denningburgh, on the side of his dam, he will as far as pedigree goes, suit most mares, both north and south—particularly Orville mares, the soundness of whose blood may neutralize the defects I have hinted on in Alger."

"Canon Bull covers this year as usual, at Melton Mowbray, and has taken the place in public favour, as a getter of hunters, so deservedly held by Julius Cæsar. Of his stock, only two or three have started; among them, Conviction, out of Chasms, was in high repute, according to the classical pen of the 'Racer,' but has done little the last year to add to the reputation of his sire. Thoroughly sound, wind and limb, he appeared for several years, the best horse at Newmarket, particularly at heavy weights. Ditch is, or was of the course. Notwithstanding, however, his very brilliant

performances, I should not recommend any but *very speedy* mares, and of a speedy sort, being put to him, with an eye to breeding race-horses. If bottom is wanted, he is more likely to give it, (with the exception of Cæsar,) than any other horse I know. He belongs to a very running family, which is a great point with me; his dam a Weathercock mare, out of Cord by Matchem, being also the dam of Grenada, Sir John by Samolusko, and Trulla by Success; the dam of that capital mare of Mr. Gaussonne's Elizabeth, by Walton; which shows well that his blood could agree well with the Successor, and Sir Peter raised, particularly the Cæsar mares."

"Cæsar ran his last race in the First Spring Meeting of 1813, beating Benedict and several others across the Flat, in a style of perfect darkness, whatever drawback this darkness might have been at first in the stud—more of their posterity having bad eyes has shown it was accident, not constitutional. Trumpator, though blind, did not get blind stock, neither did Young Whiskey, own brother to the dam of Phantom, Julia. Like does not always produce like, or else Spectre, by Phantom, being out of a *stare* blind mare Filkins, ought, like Lord Grosvenor's filly (by Sovereign, out of Plover), to have been born without any eyes at all, a well known fact at Eton."

"Many a valuable stallion is fooled away, for the first year of his covering, by being in an out-of-way place, where he has only his owner's mare, which perhaps may be none of the best, or perhaps placed in a stud of old established favourites. Poulton was a strong instance of this position—having been quite buried in Wales. It would have been more profitable in the end to Mr. Jones, had he placed his horse at Newmarket, where he might have had mares to do his horse credit, even though he covered none."

"When a horse has quite got his name up, it is astonishing how the distance to him becomes diminished. Those who would not send a mare at first, even at five miles distance, will afterwards send it fifty."

"I shall now say a few words on the purchase of the mare, either ready made for the turf, (if I may so express myself) or one that is broke, and been galloped a little, enough at all events to show what kind of action he has, and the style of his going. In America our race courses are all of a circular or oval form, one mile only in circuit. In England they are of various shapes and many of them, particularly at Newmarket, straight, or nearly so. Therefore, although a lengthy horse, with a great stride, very hard in the mouth, and resolute, who will not allow himself to be "jailled together," might not answer for one of our mile circles, although a straight run would admit of throwing himself out, and making the whole distance at his best pace. I am of opinion, that one kind in the repetition of his stroke, yet with somewhat less stride, easily guided, and handy at the turns, would beat over a circular mile course, a long meter, by whom he would be vanquished going the same distance on a straight line; another great consideration is, whether the ground is a dead flat, or undulating, or whether there is a hill to break, or a long gradual rise or descent. There is no doubt but that a strong clever quick eye, that does not extend himself a great way, would be most likely to win upon hilly or uneven ground; "a change of course" will beat a horse fall as much as the goodness of his antagonist."

"Thus the Yorkshire Tyke, when he perceives the pride of the Derb's Dutch, brought out for the St. Leger, not only with dishonour, (like Traculo's battle in the horse-pond, but

infinite loss, may exclaim with the revered author of the *Hallstead Copley*.

"Every species of *ovatus* every horse does not suit;
Your top horse from *Newmarket* may here prove a brute."

For this cause it is, that the nature of the ground must be taken into consideration."

Some horses run best in soft ground, more especially such as have a short stride with a quick repetition. Such was the noted grey mare *Ætici*; her best play was in deep ground, after a heavy rain, and the track deep, so much so as to be covered with mud; I have seen her do wonders. Soft ground also suits those with tender feet; upon a hard surface, they are afraid to extend themselves fully, a great rider, with sound feet, will do better upon a hard track. Experience will teach the nature of the different courses, and the kind of horse to suit them, and when a man has become acquainted with certain courses, he will do best by adhering to them.

"*Fleethy* goers, although pleasing to the eye, are not the sort for the turf, and are far more calculated for chagrers. There is no speed in that lofty action; besides when the ground is hard, their fore legs will be knocked and jarred to pieces. The true action of a race horse, should be more that of the hare coming from the hind quarters, and the fore legs only getting out of the way of the hinder. Many of the best horses of the latter times were *puddling* goers forward. *Moses*, *Spectre*, and others, went very short before; nay, a greater far, *Victoria*, with very bad forelegs, inasmuch as they resembled a hackney-coach horse, and hardly served the purpose of walking, was enabled to travel over half the country for several years, winning almost every where, merely from her wonderful good action with her hind quarters, and going so low before, that little or no stress fell on her fore legs. Like *Euphrates*, the ground could never be too hard for her; and when it crumbled under her feet, whisking her tail from side to side, it was all up with her antagonists, let them be what they might. It is very well for a stallion; but what he does done, is not so much wanted by a purchaser of a racer, as what he is likely to do, and a little knowledge of the stud book and calendar, is very useful here, as many families run late or rather train on, and from being moderate three year olds, become first raters afterwards, as the above mentioned mare, and *Spectre*, *Canton*, and *Dr. Syntax*; others like the *Whale-bones*, and *Tramps*, and others very numerous in the south, go off altogether at four, or later; witness *Norma* and *Barfoot*; hence the advantage of size. Large horses if not over worked early, if they show any thing like running early, will, nine out of ten, improve; not so with the little ones. If a young one can run with old ones a distance of ground, any way near, it is an excellent symptom of their likelihood to improve. They may frequently have the speed of the old one, the thing wanted, is capability to continue that speed."

"The highest price, are not always the best—*Swiss*, to wit, and *Barfoot*, who cost between two and three thousand pounds, of which a fifty pound plate was all his noble owner got out of him, while *Bicorne*, at that time, might have been bought for three or four hundred."

When taking a view of a stallion, or indeed any other horse, for the purpose of making a selection, the first thing I do, when he is put in motion, is to place myself behind, directly on his track, or in a straight line with him, by which means, I am enabled to note the manner in which he takes up and puts down his feet, whether he carries his hind feet on the same line with his fore feet, or, *interferes*, *interferes*, *travels* clear, or opens well, and steps wide behind, the opening

well and stepping clear with the hind feet, of the fore feet, with a good reach, is a thing of consequence in a walk; observe also, whether he lifts the fore feet high, with a considerable bend or double up of the knees, or sets forward with a kind of easy, shuffling movement, close to the ground. A horse, that in his walk carries his fore-feet close to the ground, yet without stumbling, or tripping, and in a direct line, without interfering, crossing, or planting his legs, or throwing out to the right or left of the line, by some called *waddling*, travels wide behind, with a long reach, and a strong elastic step, will always trot well, and nineteen times out of twenty, gallop also in good style. That he will have good action, in the general signification of the word, is beyond doubt, and good speed too, but whether enough to turn out a winner, I will not pretend to assert, but so much will venture to say, that your chance of obtaining a racer from one, possessing these qualifications, is vastly greater, than from any who are without them; one thing is certain, that you at all events, will have a valuable and useful horse; and if not suitable for the turf, will be fit for any other purpose—a thing not to be said of hundreds, which prove of no account as runners, and worthless for any other purpose.

The action proceeding from the *hind quarters*, is, as has been before said, every thing in a race-horse, the bringing the haunches well up in the gallop, throwing the gaskins well forward and clear of the body, is all important; to enable him to do this, he must be strong in the hind quarters, and, in the coupling, have great length, or great sweep in the quarters, long thighs, with large thigh bones, a full share of muscle, and wishal, go wide, or straddle considerably behind in his gallop, which not only enables him to bring his gaskins well forward clear of his body, but carries the hind feet in his reach clear of his fore legs. English Eclipse and American Eclipse, both derived their speed and immense power, from the formation and action given to the hind quarters. English Eclipse is represented as having rather a thick shoulder, he stood very high behind, was very strong and wide in the haunches, with very long thighs, and thigh bones of an enormous size for a "blood horse" and when let out, straddled very wide behind.—American Eclipse, has by no means what is considered a fine shoulder, nor is the make of his fore quarters exactly what they ought to be, they are too heavy, and he is somewhat too wide spread in the breast, his elbows consequently are far apart, which does not give him that free action with his fore legs which he otherwise might have had. But to make ample amends for this, from the *easy* backwards, he bears the scrutiny of the keenest eye, his *coupling*, *quarters*, long and strong thigh, *locks* well let down, *short legs*, and great strength, are not to be equalled, the style and strength with which he brings up his haunches, is incomparable, and the ease, great reach, mode, and inimitable motion of his gaskins and hind legs, has the resemblance of a regular swing to and fro, produced by mechanical power, similar to that of the pendulum of a clock.

The whole matter, appertaining to the race-horse, affords more matter than I have at present room for; presuming that I have given sufficient for the guidance of any gentleman whose discrimination keeps pace with his purse, if acceptable, will resume it at some future day, and now like the "Old Forester," conclude with,

"Should any crack breeders find fault with this letter,
They have nothing to do but to furnish a letter."

AN OLD TURFMAN.



Fig. 1. — A horse standing in a stable stall.

PEDIGREE AND PERFORMANCES OF
HEDGFORD.

Hedgford, a brown horse, sixteen and a half hands high, imported by William Jackson, Esq., of New-York, in the ship Washington, Captain Thompson, and landed on the 8th September last—got by Filho da Puta, dam, Miss Craigie, by Eclipse, as will appear by the following pedigree of Miss Craigie, and account of her produce, copied from Mr. Weather's General Stud Book, Vol. III, page 114.

Miss Craigie—bred by Maj. Bower, in 1811, got by Orville, her dam, Marchioness, by Lurcher, out of Miss Cogden, by Phenomenon; young Marske, Silvio, Daphne by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

1817—b. f.—Angelica, by Amadis.... Major Bower.

1819—b. f.—Miss O'Neill, by Camillus.... Major Bower.

1821—b. f.—by Octavian.... Mr. Allen.

1822—b. f.—Anselmus, by Minos.... Mr. Houldsworth.

1824—b. f.—by Amadis.... Mr. Meyton.

1825—b. f.—Hedgford, by ditto.... Mr. Meyton.

1827—b. f.—Hedgford, by ditto.... Mr. Lacy.

1827—b. f.—Birmingham, by Filho da Puta.... Mr. Beardsworth.

Thus it will be seen, that Hedgford is own brother to Birmingham, the winner of the great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, in 1830, beating Priam, and twenty-six others, considered the best horse in England, of his year; Birmingham and Priam at that day being the two best in the kingdom.

Filho da Puta, sire of Hedgford, was got by Haphazard, her dam, Mrs. Barnet, by Wax, son of Pot-o'-gold's, one of the best sons of Eclipse, grandam by Woodpecker, son of King Herod, great grandam, Heinel, by Squier, Princessa by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Filho da Puta is universally allowed to have been one of the best races of his time; he was foaled in 1812, and, although at present, owned by Mr. Houldsworth, was bred, or brought forward on the turf, by Sir William Maxwell—is one of the largest class of race-horses, and one of the most favourite, and justly celebrated stallions in England, having got upwards of two hundred and forty winners, in ten seasons, among which, are Sherwood, The Agent, Fille de Jol, Palladium, Alcorn, Escape, Rosaline, Haji Baba, Miller of Mansfield, Orthodox, Archer, Doctor Faustus, Elephantus, Hragrove, Maid of Mansfield, Feather Lash, Harriet, Sangredo, His Grace, Astonishment, Beauty Bedlam, Charwood, Columbia, Jocko, Panther Long Legs, Elegance, Frederick, Grimaldi, Lambton, Merry Trick, Talma, Orthodox, Independence, Abel, Golopde, His Highness, Scipio, Sir Thomas, &c. &c.

In 1815, Filho da Puta, won the great Doncaster St. Leger Stakes. A writer in the English Sporting Mag. for Oct. 1825, whose opinions on turf matters, have great weight, the *Old Forester*, in speaking of Filho da Puta, observes, "the running too, of the rest of Mr. Barnet's produce, shows sufficiently there could be no grounds for suspecting a flaw in her pedigree. As to Filho himself, though abate of great size, (in which, his stock greatly resemble him—Elephant, to wit,) he was any thing, but a coarse, or vulgar looking animal; and for great speed, combined with stoutness, there is no stallion, to whom I would sooner put a mare—all his stock, can run—draw as in general, and can last four miles, and beats to boot."

Haphazard, (sire of Filho da Puta,) was a brown horse, bred by Lord Darlington, and foaled in 1797. He was got, by that noted stallion, Sir Peter Teazle, the best son of King Herod,—his dam, Miss Hersey, bred by Mr. O'Kelly in 1778, and got by Eclipse, her dam, Clie, by young Cade, Starling—Bartlett's Childers—Bay Bots—Byerly—Turk Baster.

Haphazard, was one of the best races of the time, proving a great winner, and an excellent stallion; to give his performance, or enumerate his numerous and successful get, would be too lengthy for the present publication.

Miss Craigie, (the dam of Hedgford and Birmingham,) was likewise a good runner, as may be seen, by referring to the Racing Calendar, for 1814, and subsequent years, as was also her dam, Marchioness, by Lurcher, son of Duganosa, one of the best sons of Eclipse, a bay mare, bred by Mr. Featon, in 1797, and likewise, her dam, Miss Cogden, bred by Mr. Scott, in 1790, and got by Sir John Kaye's noted horse Phenomenon, who was one of the best of King Herod's get, out of Penny, by Eclipse.

Orville, (sire of Miss Craigie, the dam of Hedgford,) a bay horse, bred by Lord Fitz William, in 1790, was got by Denningbrough, who was out of a King Herod mare, and got by King Fergus, who, by many, was considered the best son of Eclipse. Orville's dam, Evelina, foaled in 1791, was also bred by Lord Fitz William; she was got by the famous Highflyer, out of Termagant by Tantum—Sampson, Regulus—Marske's—dam by Blacklegs.

To give a list of the numerous winners, and capital horses of which Orville is the sire, or an account of the different races, he himself won, would be exceeding this communication already, I fear becoming tedious, to an unusual length. I must, however, note the unprecedented success of Col. Udny's celebrated horse, Emilius, foaled in 1800, who, at three years old, in 1803, carried off nearly all the large stakes, at Newmarket, and other principal courses in the south of England, viz. the Colt Riddleworth Stakes, of 2400 guineas, the Dinner Stakes, of 1500 guineas, and 100 guineas, at Newmarket; the Derby Stakes of 1725 guineas, at Epsom; 500 guineas, at Ascot Heath; the Grand Duke Michael stakes, of 1200 guineas; and 1000 guineas, at Newmarket, and is now equally signalizing himself as a stallion. In 1830, he stood at 30 guineas, and one guinea to the groom; in 1831, his price was enhanced to 25 guineas, and one guinea; he is the sire of those great horses of the present day, Priam, Riddleworth, Marcus, Oxygen, Sarpidon, Scipio, Moushe, Agreeable, Ciudad Rodrigo, Emelian, and many others, producing in the year 1831, alone, 29 winners of note. Orville was the winner of the principal stakes, and races, in his day; among others, that of the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, in 1802. Thus in Filho da Puta, Orville, and Birmingham, we have, in Hedgford's family, and nearly allied to him, no less than three winners of the Doncaster St. Leger, a race, which creates more excitement, and interest, than any in England.

Orville, is the maternal grandam of Hedgford, and Birmingham, and paternal grandam of Priam, who ran second to Birmingham, for the Doncaster St. Leger, in 1830, and the second day after that race, "at 8st. mcs. Retriever, at 8st. 5lb. a mile and a half, and after the latter had played 100 near home, Robinson put Priam in front, three lengths, placing Mr. Edwards in an irretrievable situation, without a hope of success; six to four on the victor." In beating Priam for the St. Leger, Birmingham has acquired no small share

of reputation, as the same year we find the former winner of no less than eight capital stakes and races, viz. The Ridgeway Stakes, at Newmarket; the Column Stakes, at the same place; 400 guineas, and 400 guineas, at ditto; the Derby Stakes, at Epsom; 950 guineas at Ascot; 500 guineas, and 18 guineas, at Doncaster; and the next year, 1831, of six prizes, carrying off both the Craven, and Port Stakes, at Newmarket; Lord Chesterfield's; 200 guineas, the Cup, with 150 guineas, and 300 guineas, at the same place; and the Gold Cup, at Goodwood.

While relating the achievements of Priam, I must, in justice to his St. Leger antagonist, Birmingham, also state, that the latter, in 1830, (besides the St. Leger,) won the Palladium Stakes, at Chester; the Ludford Stakes, and 225 guineas, at Ludlow; 250 guineas, at Wolverhampton; the Aron Stakes, at Warwick; 270 guineas, at Doncaster; and 425 guineas, at Holywell; which, with the great St. Leger, before noted, makes him eight times a winner in that year; and in the following season, (1831) the Grosvenor Stakes, at Chester; the Sand Cup, at the same place; a Piece of Plate, at Knutsford; and 60 guineas, at Holywell; making four prizes in this year.

If there is any truism in the old adage, "like begets like," we may expect from *Hedgford*, stock, that can "go the pace," as well as the length, and I venture to predict, that those who, four years hence, witness some of our principal Colt Stakes run for, will see the produce of *Hedgford*, first-and-first.

While speaking of Birmingham, by way of sending to supply the drought of sporting matter, which generally prevails at this season, I will here give an account of the *Race for the Great Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, of 1830*. *Feudality of Mr. Bransworth—his boldness as a Sportsman—Order given to destroy Birmingham when a foal—his life spared by intercession—the Thirty Sovereign Stake won by him—when a foal, presented and reared by the hand of Mrs. Bransworth.*

"Tuesday, Sept. 6.—So early as two o'clock this morning, the rain began to fall heavily, and continued without intermission, until two in the afternoon, when the prospect began to assume a brighter appearance. The course was consequently, very deep indeed, and no doubt, gave a turn to the chances of the several favourites. Birmingham was extremely thought to profit by this event, and the Cardinal and Brunswick to lose by it.

"The eventful moment was now at hand: the St. Leger Race, the consummation of thousands of conjectures, and the heart-ease or heart-ach of hundreds, was now on the point of decision. The following large field appeared at the start, larger than expected, and swelled out by a few more additional horses than was intended, for the purpose of winning some heavy bets, which were depending on the number, by a certain party."

Maria,.....	rode by.....	John Day.
Priam,.....	do.....	S. Chifney.
Hassan,.....	do.....	W. Arnall.
Lady Montrey,.....	do.....	J. Robinson.
Red Start,.....	do.....	Geo. Edwards.
Brunswick,.....	do.....	Wm. Scott.
Pedestrian,.....	do.....	Jas. Garbat.
Splendour,.....	do.....	John Holmes.
Mimic,.....	do.....	Thos. Lyr.
Moss Rose,.....	do.....	Sam. Darling.
The Balkan,.....	do.....	F. Buckle, Jun.

Dolly,.....	rode by.....	J. Deakins.
Lawrie Todd,.....	do.....	S. Templeman.
Emancipator,.....	do.....	Rob. Jackson.
Birmingham,.....	do.....	Park Connolly.
The Cardinal,.....	do.....	Thos. Nicholson.
Revolution,.....	do.....	Thos. Shepherd.
Livestock Colt,.....	do.....	John Gray.
The Chancellor,.....	do.....	Geo. Nelson.
St. Nicholas,.....	do.....	H. Edwards.
Beagle,.....	do.....	T. Cowley.
Emilia Colt,.....	do.....	G. Dockery.
Ranapah-Filly,.....	do.....	Thos. Girardin.
Jay,.....	do.....	John Wright.
Emilia,.....	do.....	Thos. Edson.
Cora Colt,.....	do.....	Hobson Cooper.

The horses paraded as usual before the stand, and during this short interval, between starting, we had a slight shower of rain, accompanied with lightning; but the storm was only trivial, and of short duration. The horses then drew up together, and a more equal start could not have been made.—Emancipator immediately singled himself out two or three lengths in front, and went away, with Maria second, then Moss Rose, The Cardinal, Birmingham, Brunswick, Lady Montrey, Lawrie Todd, Pedestrian, Chancellor, Mimic, Hassan, and some others, all well up, Priam being about the centre of the lot. In this order, they went at a fair pace, to the hill, where Revolution, Idus, and a few others, dropping off; the leading horses still continued to keep their places, until near the Red House, when Hassan, Moss Rose, Lady Montrey, and The Chancellor, showed symptoms of distress, and fell away. Here, Lady Emilia ran against Brunswick, and nearly upset him. Chifney, until now, had remained quiet, though in a fair situation, then came forward, and caused a considerable improvement in the pace, though Emancipator, Maria, and The Cardinal, still kept in front of him, and Birmingham, Mimic, Lawrie Todd, and Pedestrian, along side. Severe running, was now put in force; and when between the end of the mile and the distance, Maria, The Cardinal, and Lawrie Todd, were roughly run out. Connolly now began to bring up Birmingham, and also Chifney, Priam, and both came and landed Emancipator, near the stand, (who, until now, had never been headed.) The result then remained with the two. Chifney using every exertion, both whipping and spurring; but not so with Connolly, who kept pushing the *Birmingham* steel forward, and was very cleverly indeed alone half a length, Emancipator running in third, Pedestrian, fourth, Brunswick and Maria, fifth and sixth. The first three, won a considerable way from the others, and the conclusion of the event, showed a great falling. Priam certainly ran a good horse; and had the ground not been so soft, perhaps he would have been nearer winning; though Birmingham was so strong and clever, that I think there cannot be a doubt, but that he was the best horse of the lot. He is a very fine, strong animal, and stands sixteen and a half hands high. As a proof, that the big ones get best through the dirt, it may be remarked, that three of the biggest, out of the twenty-eight, were the first, second, and third. Connolly was rewarded by a five hundred pound note, from Mr. Bransworth, for his services—no bad days work for him!—besides several presents of hundreds, &c., from other private winners."

"It is worthy of observation, that Mr. Beardsworth bought Birmingham and Independence from Mr. Lucy, (who bred them from a lot of about sixty foals: and out of that number, excepting the two, not one of the others have proved worth expense as racers; and even Birmingham, after he came into his present owner's possession, was soon ordered to be destroyed, in consequence of having sustained an accident.—Fortunately, for the owner of the Warwickshire Horse Repository, the order was rescinded, and the Birmingham metal reserved for sabbler purposes, than the dogs. The price given for him, was forty-five pounds. At the time of starting, Priam was backed at even; six to one, against Hassan, eleven to one, against Heunewick; fifteen to one, against The Cardinal; fifteen to one, against Birmingham; sixteen to one, against Moss Row; twenty to one, against Maria; twenty-five to one, against Lady Mowbray; and twenty-five to one, against St. Nicholas."

"Priam, it is thought, by many connoisseurs, was stabled, by having done too much work, though there is no doubt, but his owners intended, and did every thing in their power, to make him win the race. The heavy state of the ground, however, proved decisively in favour of the strongest horses, and caused a very different result in many contests, during the week, than would have been the case on a good firm turf. Mr. Richard-on's Jay, alighted the last hind, in the large flock of fliers. Birmingham was trained by Flintoff."

"Friday.—More unpleasant weather; the course in worse condition, than has been remembered for many years, and a very thin attendance."

"The stipulation of giving seven pounds for having won the Thirty Shillings Stake, a mile; but not so with Mr. Beardsworth, whose practice is to always run his horses for all their engagements, providing they are well enough to start. Birmingham, consequently made his appearance, mounted by Connolly, and attended by Ensignmaster, Chancellor, and Red Start, and proved the superiority of the former, even more than the St. George Race. Johnson, with Ensignmaster, made all the running, which was resolutely followed up by The Chancellor; but when at the Stand, Connolly was pulling with all his might, the first horse, and the others whipping behind him, as resolutely possible, without gaining a stride upon him. Birmingham, with two to one on him, winning several lengths. He could have given them a start, and have won with ease."

"Mr. Beardsworth, is indebted, in some measure, to his lady, for having the possession of this superior horse. It was she, who was the intercessor for his life being spared, and under her fostering hand, he was reared, being placed in a box by himself, and daily attended by her: and to her kind treatment, may be attributed the sweetness of his temper, which is such, that if turned loose in a stall, he will court the caresses of any one that may be with him, by going up to them, and licking them, with every demonstration and expression of pleasure. Mrs. Beardsworth, may be truly proud of her pet."

And Mr. Beardsworth may be equally vain of his spouse; to me this trivial circumstance is a volume in her praise; at our next Turf Meeting, I will fill a bumper to her name, and, in the language of Pat, toss off "success and long life to your Ladyship."

AN OLD TURFMAN.

REMARKS

ON THE ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT RACE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
Published in the American Turf Register, Vol. IV. No. 1.

Mr. Estlin.—In number five, of the fourth volume of Mr. J. S. Skinner's American Turf Register, page 247, we have a description of the great race, for the Handicap Purse, between Bertrand, Aratus, and Creeping Kate, which took place over the Washington Course, near Charleston, South Carolina, on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1829; at page 225 of the same number, the editor of the Turf Register, in his preface to the Memoir of Bertrand, observes, "We have appended to the memoir, an account of his great performance at Charleston, on the 27th of February, 1829, one of the very best descriptions of a day that we have ever read." I have perused this account, and cannot coincide in opinion with Mr. Skinner. It is no doubt a correct account, so far as it pertains to the result, but the subject, although an excellent one in which to display tact, is not dressed up in technical language; it may pass as the production of a sportsman, but I should recommend the writer, to study the vocabulary of the turf. Among other untechnical expressions we have "the push was dreadful"—"dreadful competitor"—"Bertrand kept a very steady course, and whilst he was looking out ahead, took care to drop Aratus so far astern, as to fear nothing from him." I cannot think, that the word 'dreadful' here applies, it being descriptive of fear accompanied by horror; 'steady course'—'looking out ahead'—'astern,' are nautical phrases: "Anxiously," may do, when speaking of a boat, but we know nothing about *hearing horses*; "he could have beaten in," I neither like this expression, or either of the following: "desperate rush,"—"*hanging upon his haunches*"—"*desperate rush*," conveys the idea of charging an enemy, and "*hanging upon his haunches*," would be more appropriate, was the subject that of the horse and stag; "*fall in*," is a military phrase, by no means pertinent: again we have, "on the third and last round of the same point, (meaning the second turn, about half a mile from home.) Bertrand made his last push, and succeeded in passing his antagonist, and taking the track. Aratus now hung upon his haunches until the last quarter, when the great and last effort was made, and the heat was won by Bertrand by half a length." Here again, we have this awkward, inapplicable expression, "*hang on his haunches*," and that too, for something like a quarter of a mile. Poor Bertrand was to be pined, he certainly must have had an uncommon tough hide;—Aratus, patent teeth, and the devil's own gripe! No wonder that the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, in exultation, and their smiles of joy, gave a new lustre to their beauty, when they saw the "great horse of the south," clear of such a carcass animal.

If, Mr. Editor, you, or some of your correspondents, would favour us with a descriptive account of that race, it would oblige many of your subscribers, and none more than

Your obedt servant, WARR.

The foregoing communication of Whip was received on the eve of our putting this number to press, we are therefore precluded at present, from giving that attention to his request we otherwise might have done. Having had an account of the race in our possession, for several years, we have made a successful search for it, among our sporting memorandums; as requested, we give it, such as it is, whether it will suffer in the comparison with that published in the last January number of the Turf Register, we leave to the criticisms of

Whip, and other futilities. Having published the remarks of Whip, our columns are open to those of any other correspondent.

GREAT RACE AT CHARLSTON, S. C., FEB., 1826.

The Annual Races over the Washington Course, Charleston, South Carolina, ended on Saturday, February 25, 1826, with a Handicap Purse, three mile heats. The horses named to the Stewards, as competitors, were,

Col. Spang's b. h. Bertrand, by Sir Archie, 4
five years old, handicapped. } 112lb.

Mr. Davenport's, br. h. Aratus, by Direc- }
tor, five years old. } 112lb.

Capt. J. J. Harrison's, Creeping Kate, by }
Sir Archie, five years old. } 100lb.

Aratus and Creeping Kate, were both trained by, and from the stable of Mr. J. J. Harrison, of Virginia. Bertrand had that week won the Purse, four mile heats; Aratus, that of three mile heats, and Creeping Kate, the Sweepstakes.

Col. Spang, in consequence of both his opponents being under the control of Capt. Harrison, had decided not to run his horse; and it was at one time expected there would be no race. Upon which, Capt. Harrison agreed to draw one of his horses. Whereupon, Col. Spang, not to be outdone in courtesy, consented that they should both run, although he saw the disadvantage he laboured under. This being made known, all was alacrity. In the betting ring, it was even, Bertrand against the field, and taken freely, a good deal was done in this way, among the "business men."

At the call, they all appeared, and stripped in fine condition. The order being given, "mount," the boys were up, all was breathless anxiety. At the word, they went off well together; Aratus, in the first quarter, took the track, Bertrand keeping close up, Kate falling back. It soon became evident that Aratus was to "cut the work out," while Kate "waited upon them." In this way, they went along at a telling pace, Aratus leading in gallant style; about the middle of the second round, Bertrand "challenged," and a struggle for the lead was had for two or three hundred yards, Aratus, however, was not to be headed, and held his place, after a sharp burst; Kate, all this time, something more than half a distance behind. Aratus kept his role under a steady pull, Bertrand close upon him, ready to profit by any error or mishap; they kept it up steadily at a racing pace, until they had rounded the first sweep in the last mile; here Bertrand again challenged, and made severe running, but it would not do, Aratus kept the track—was "pulled well together," at the turn, and came handsomely round; Bertrand again, gallantly "made play" for the rally home, it was "go along," every inch, with a clean nipping stroke; no dwelling, no clambering, no swerving, a whistle jacket thing, every yard—Aratus has it by half a neck. Kate dropping within the distance.

Time—5 minutes, 48 seconds.

Confidence in Bertrand was now shaken—Aratus against Bertrand, was freely offered and taken.

Second Heat.—At the summons, they all appeared undaunted; Aratus had the pole, Bertrand next, and Kate outside. They went away at a telling pace, Aratus on the lead, was soon taken in hand and dropped; Kate, in the first round, now went up, and "made play," came in front, and went away at a tell-tale rate, Bertrand waiting upon her, Aratus trailing; Kate kept it up the remainder of this and during the second round, Bertrand close upon her, Aratus,

(not running for the best,) lay back. As they went down the back part of the course, in the third round, Bertrand's rider received instructions to give away the heat, upon which, he took a pull at his horse, and fell back. Bob "was up," not to be "done" in this way, the moment Bertrand dropped, he took Kate in hand. The rider of Bertrand seeing which, and aware that this management could be productive of no benefit, (except that of a fourth heat,) with more judgement than his instructor, abandoned his intention, stole up, and "getting well at his horse," made a dash for the lead; but the lively Bob Woody, was on Kate's back, it would not do; Kate went away at a "killing pace," keeping Bertrand at week upon her off quarter. Bertrand made severe running round the turn, but Kate had the pole; as they entered upon the quarter stretch, Bertrand's rider, went resolutely to work, clapped "the persuaders" to him, at the same moment "let out," and away they went, as if flying from "death and the devil," leaving a blue fog in their trail; the spectators had neither time to speak or to think; they were home. The mare had it, by half a length; Aratus came within the distance.

Time—5 minutes, 47 seconds.

Great consternation now appeared among the backers of Bertrand. The odds after this heat were four to three, the field against him, and much excitement existed. After the usual lapse of time, the call for the horses sounded, all three appeared, prepared to renew the contest; not a "white feather visible"—all being ready—Kate made, Bertrand next, and Aratus outside. The order was heard, "come up," and almost instantly, the signal for the start resounded. They got off cleverly together; Kate leading under a hand pull, followed closely by Bertrand, Aratus trailing, as in the last heat. In the first round, Bertrand "made play," Bob kept his pull upon the mare, and the horse came in front. All was asked upon this heat, the great speed of Kate being manifest, Bertrand's only chance, was "game," and stoutness, "he went away at a killing pace, Kate lying close by him in the third round going down the back stretch, Kate made a push for the turn, and severe running ensued, but it would not do, Bertrand was well laid in for it, they swept round in gallant style, both going "the pace," Bertrand kept it up, a sharp rally took place, up the stretch; but the length had told upon the mare, and Bertrand came in, about eight feet in front—Aratus again dropped within the distance.

Time—5 minutes, 32 seconds.

Each had now taken a heat, the fourth, and that, which was to decide the contest, was now to be run; Aratus had been nursed during the two last, while Bertrand had contested every inch; the trial was severe, and one calculated to put game to the test. The time for respite having expired, and the call made for the horses, Bertrand and Aratus, only appeared, Kate being drawn. It was now evident to all, that this would be a "go along" heat, "blood and bone" was to "show the trick." At the word, the boys were up, Bertrand had the pole; the signal being given, Aratus made a run for the lead, and succeeded in taking the track, he led off fearlessly, with a fine racing stride, under a steady pull, with bold Bertrand in his track, thus they went at a telling pace; the first round, when past the first sweep of the second mile, Bertrand went up and challenged, they were now locked, and a severe run ensued for the turn, but he could not "come it." Aratus, having "taken well off," made it handsomely, hugged close round, and went along

full of mischief: Bertrand was compelled to 'to pull to him,' and drop behind—away went Amatus, "and away went he," with Bertrand "at his heels."

The Carolinians were all anxiety and apprehension, a desponding silence prevailed; yet their champion, if vanquished, had maintained the unequal contest nobly, and the "honest glow of manly pride" consoled every backer. Amatus pursued his rapid and deadly career, giving no quarter. They now came up the stretch, passed the stand, both "going the pace," and entered upon the third mile, Amatus still leading; round the turn he went, leaning well to the pole, with the speed of a quarter horse. Here as a last effort, Bertrand again called him out, and "made his best play;" Amatus met him fearlessly; to it they went, a desperate struggle ensued, for the pole at the last turn; not a whisper was to be heard, many a pulse beat high, and many a heart quailed; now my buckskin look to yourself, the bold outlaw is upon you, "the pace" must tell, Bertrand knew it, he leads, he has him.

"If your noble nation as you, my boy, never lose,
You never shall be lost by the heavy grey mare."

Amatus was too game to give it up, he kept his pull and lay close to him round the bend. They were now at the commencement of the straight run in—Amatus had yet something left in him, he went up and gallantly renewed the contest, here a last and severe rally took place, the excitement approached to madness, a thousand tongues were heard, Amatus is up! he is giving past!—no, Bertrand leads, they are a dead lock. In this way they came home so fast that the riders "did not know how they came," Bertrand winning by half a neck. Hurra! hurra! hurra!

Time—5 minutes, 32 seconds.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

ECLIPSE AND HENRY—BONNETTS O'BLUE AND CLARA FISHER.

"Give to him, or that which he himself desires."

In the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, Vol. III. No. VII. p. 365, in speaking of the Match Race over the Washington Course, Charleston, S. C., which came off February, 1833, after giving the time, viz.—1st heat, 7m. 45 sec.—2d heat, 8m. 5 sec., we find the following editorial remark:

"See the effect of the actual measurement of the course by a committee of the Club, and the extension of it to a full mile, at three feet from the interior line of the course. When this great performance is adverted to hereafter, the question will not be raised, as in most other cases—Was it a full mile? It is believed that 7m. 45sec. and that under a 'steady pull,' was fully equal to 7m. 37s. on the Long Island Course, done by Henry and Eclipse, both doing all that could be got out of them."

We not only raise the question, "Was it a full mile?" but unhesitatingly answer that it was not: that in circumference it wanted 42 feet, consequently 168 feet or 56 yards in the four miles, which is stated in the letter of Mr. J. B. Irving, Secretary of the Club, to the Editor of the Turf Register, as published

in that work, Vol. III. No. IX. p. 478, at which page we have another note in relation to this difference: "56 yards in four miles; equal perhaps, to two seconds, making Clara Fisher's first heat, won 'under a steady pull,' 7m. 47sec."—For myself, I should like vastly to obtain a nag that could go 56 yards in two seconds; it is allowed that a race-horse at the top of his speed makes two leaps in a second, not more, equal to about 40 feet, and this was about the rate at which Clara Fisher and Bonnets O'Blue went, which would have occupied about three seconds and three quarters of a second more time, giving her true time for four miles 7m. 49½sec.

Again, why say, "it is believed that 7m. 46sec. and that under a 'steady pull,' was fully equal to 7m. 37sec. on the Long Island Course, done by Henry and Eclipse, both doing all that could be got out of them?"—As to a "steady pull," that is no evidence that a horse is not doing his best; on the contrary, he could not extend himself to the utmost of his stride and repeat it, unless thus supported. No rider deserving the name of a jockey, ever rides without a "steady pull." The natural inference from the insinuation made in relation to the Long Island Course is, that that course was not a full mile. We here again answer, that it was at the time of the race between Eclipse and Henry, and has since continued to be. A few days previous to that race it was measured, over and over again, and marked out precisely a mile in circuit. But the comparative superiority of Henry does not stop at the difference as to time. If we are not egregiously mistaken, age and weight have some effect upon race-horses, particularly when running four miles, and hence to boot: if so, Clara Fisher and Bonnets O'Blue, as horses date their ages from the first of May, (that is to say, a horse foaled any time in the year 1832, would be rated as one year old on the 1st of May, 1833,) ran in the month of February as four year olds, and carried weight accordingly; whereas had they run in May, only two months and a few days afterwards, they would have had to carry weight as five year olds. The fact was, they were four years nine months and some days old, and carried weight for four year olds, which for mares or fillies of that age, agreeable to the rules of the Charleston Jockey Club, was 90 pounds—for horses or colts of the same age, 102 pounds: now, Henry ran in May, and though in reality not four years old until the June after, yet as horses, as I have just said, date their ages from the first day of May, he had to carry for a four year old—and that too, the heavy weight imposed according to the regulations of the then New-York Jockey Club, 106½: thus he gave to Clara Fisher and Bonnets O'Blue nine pounds in weight, and nearly if not quite ten months in age. Now if there is any thing in weight and age, and 7m is allowed to be equal to a distance in four miles, Henry was better than Clara or Bonnets by nearly a distance and a half on the score of weight alone, a matter of trivial consequence to some, but of no small consideration with.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

THE IMPORTED HORSE AUTOCRAT.

Although pressed for room, we cannot, in justice to Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of this fine animal, allow this number to go to press without a brief notice of him—it is not our intention to enter into a minute description, yet must say, that

*In the great match race between Hambletonian and Diamond, at Newmarket, Oakley, who rode Hambletonian, describing the pace from the turn of the hand, said, "they came so fast that I did not know how they came."

he possesses some admirable points, particularly those of the shoulder, back, and loins, the latter of which rises with a good arch, a thing which we highly appreciate, as indicative of strength and confidence. He is also of great size and good substance, at the same time free from any of those cumbersome points, which many erroneously view as constituting strength, but which have a different effect, as they destroy action, and constitute so much lumber. His temper is mild and placid, having nothing in the least vicious, or even fretful in his disposition, a thing hereditary, and of the first consequence in all horses, in none more so, than the race-horse; and being descended from one of the best running families in England, having himself shown great speed in beating Lord Grosvenor's very fleet filly, Wings, the winner of the Oaks, a single mile, for the Staffordshire Stakes at Lichfield, on the 12th September, 1825, running second to Lottery, (a horse whom it is said never ought to have been beat, had he been properly managed,) for the Gold Cup at Preston, July 12th, 1827, three miles, beating in both Signorina and Brutador, excellent mares—and the same year, Sept. 12th, winning His Majesty's Purse, (King's Plate,) at Lichfield, Staffordshire, four mile heats, at two heats, beating Miss Forester, Ambo, and Anti-Radical, all horses of celebrity, and although only four years old, carrying the high weight of 10st. 7lb. (147lb.) being 47lb. more than horses of the same age carry in Virginia, bespeaks him likely to get stock, which will not only show speed, but have "the length in them." We shall now set forth his pedigree, and next for the satisfaction of our readers, who may not have the English Racing Calendar to refer to, give a transcript from it.

PEDIGREE.

AUTOCRAT, a grey horse, bred by the Earl of Derby, in 1822, sixteen hands and a half high, got by Grand Duke; his dam Olivetta by Sir Oliver; grandam Scodina by Delpini; great grandam Scota by Eclipse; great-great grandam sister to Highflyer's dam by Blank; g-g-g grandam by Regulus—g-g-g-g grandam by Sercheels—g-g-g-g-g grandam by Makeless—g-g-g-g-g grandam C. D'Arvy's Royal Mare.

Tracing thus back on the side of the dam, through the best blood, including that of King Herod and Eclipse, with two crosses of the Godolphin Arabian, in his sons Blank and Regulus, to a Royal Mare.

His sire Grand Duke, was a chestnut, bred by Sir T. S. M. Stanley, in 1815, and got Archduke, son of Archduke, out of Handmaid, bred by the Earl of Derby, in 1800, and got by John Bull; his dam a grey, also bred by the Earl of Derby, in 1797, and got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Bess by Bourdeaux; her dam Speranza, sister to Saltram, by Eclipse, out of Virago, by Snap.

Archduke, the sire of Grand Duke, was a brown, bred by Lord Darlington in 1804; his dam, full sister to Benningbrough, by King Fergus, and bred by Mr. Hall, in 1790; his grandam, by Herod, Matchem, Dutchess, &c.

Archduke, the grandam of Grand Duke, was a brown, bred by Sir F. Standish, in 1790, a full brother to Mr. Teazle and Staroford, got by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam Homina, sister to Achilles, bred by the Duke of Bolton, in 1778, and got by Eclipse, out of Countess, Delpini's dam, by Blank—Rib—Wynn's Arabian—Grasshopper. Archduke, the grandsire of Grand Duke, was imported in 1803, and is the sire of Pelly Hopkine's dam.

King Fergus, sire of the dam of Archduke the younger, was a chestnut, bred by Mr. O'Kelly, in 1775, and got by his

famous Eclipse; his dam, Tuting's Polly, bred by Mr. Blake, in 1756, got by Black-and-all-Black, out of Fanny by Tantar—Old Stabling—Childers—Grantham—Wilkinson's Barb—Mr. McPank's Bald Peg.

Sir Oliver, the sire of Olivetta the dam of Autocrat, was a bay, bred by Lord Grey, in 1800, and a full brother to Miss Teazle, Josephine, Fyldener, Postion, Padmadina, &c., by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Fanny, bred by the Duke of Queensberry, in 1790, and got by Diamond; her dam, Ambrosia by Woodpecker; Ruth by Blank—Regulus—Sercheels—Makeless—Christopher—D'Arvy's Royal Mare. Thus in the third generation back, on the mare's side, Sir Oliver runs into the same blood as that of Olivetta, the dam of Autocrat—Delpini was by Highflyer, out of Countess by Blank; John Bull was by Formosa, out of Xanthippe, sister to Don Quixote, by Eclipse.

PERFORMANCES.

CHESTER.

May 4th, 1825, at three years old, the December Stakes of 50 guineas each, half forfeit; for three years old Colts, 8st. 7lbs., and Fillies, 8st. 2lbs. The owner of the second horse withdrew his stake, once round and a distance—Seven Subscribers.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAT by Grand Duke, out of Olivetta—B. Smith. 1

Sir T. Stanley's br. c. Doctor Faustus, 2

Mr. Clifton's ch. f. Infant Lyra by Walton, out of Thomasina, 3

Mr. Mytton's b. c. Ludford, Sir W. Wynn's br. c. Randall Clampton out of Banisher, and Mr. Houldsworth's b. c. Escape, also started, but were not placed.

Seven to four against Autocrat, and eleven to five against Dr. Faustus.

Friday, 6th, the Palace Stakes of 50 guineas each, h. ft. for three years old, once round, starting at the Castle Pole, the owner of the second horse required back his stakes—Seven Subscribers.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAT, 8st. 4lbs.—B. Smith. 1

Mr. Houldsworth's gr. c. Androgeus 8st. 4lbs. 2

Six to four an Autocrat.

LICHFIELD.

Tuesday, Sept. 13th, the Staffordshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 30 added by the Ladies, for three years old Colts 8st. 3lb. and Fillies 8st. one mile—Four Subscribers.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAT by Grand Duke—B. Smith, 1
General Grosvenor's ch. f. Wings, 2

HOLWELL HUNT.

Tuesday, Oct. 18th, the Chieftain's Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, h. ft. for three years old Colts 8st. 5lb. the Montyn mile—Five Subscribers.

Sir T. Stanley's br. c. Dr. Faustus by Filho da Puta—Spring, 1

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAT 2

Mr. Mytton's b. c. Ludford, 3

Lord Grosvenor's br. c. Achilles, 4

CHESTER.

May 5th, 1826, Sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, for horses of all ages, the property of Subscribers—two miles.

Mr. Mytton's b. h. Longwaist by Washburn, five years old, 8st. 10lb.—T. Whitehouse, 1

Mr. Clifton's ch. c. Mr. Munn, four years old, 8st. 2

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAT, four years old, 8st. 3

Excellent running.

NEWTON.

Thursday, June 15th, 1825, Seventy Pounds, the Gift, Thomas Leigh, Esq. M. P. for three years old, *Set*. 10s. and four years old, *Set*. 5s.—two mile heats.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ by Grand Duke, four years old.—T. Whitchouse 1 1
 Sir W. Wynn's br. c. Randall, four years old 0 2
 Mr. Clifton's h. c. Top by Bourbon, four years old 0 0
 Mr. Jackson's h. f. by Young Castrol, three years old 0 0
 Mr. Thompson's ch. c. Predictor, three years old dist.
Won easy.

AT NEWTON.

The day following, Sweepstakes of 50 sovereigns each, with 50 added, for all ages, one mile and a distance.—Nine Subscribers.

Sir T. Stanley's Dr. Faustus by Filiberto Puta, four years old, *Set*. 2s.—H. Edwards 1 1
 Mr. Mytton's h. b. Longwaist, five years old, *Set*. 5s. 2
 Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ, four years old, *Set*. 2s. 3
 Lord Grosvenor's ch. m. Hybla, five years old, *Set*. 5s. 4
Won by a length.

The same day, Seventy Pounds given by Sir T. Pasquar, Bart. M. P. for horses of all ages.—Two mile heats.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ by Grand Duke, four years old, *Set*.—T. Lye 2 1 1
 Sir T. Stanley's ch. h. Gocandier, five years old, *Set*.

12 1 2 2
 Mr. Bertherton's ch. g. Sir Roger, 6 years, *Set*. 50 s. 3
 Mr. Bannan's h. m. Alezio, six years old, *Set*. 9s. dist.
 Mr. Mytton's ch. g. Euphrates, aged, *Set*. dist.

PREFACE.

July 12th, 1825, the Gold Cup, valued 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for horses of all ages, three miles and a distance.—Twenty Subscribers.

Mr. Whitaker's br. h. Lottery by Tramp, six years old, *Set*. 5s. 1
 Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ, four years old, *Set*. 2s. 2
 Sir W. Wynn's br. f. Signorina, four years old, *Set*. 12s. 3
 Mr. Clifton's h. b. Brutandorf, five years old, *Set*. 10s. 4
Ten to five on Brutandorf—five to one against Autocrat—right to five against Signorina, and ten to one against Lottery.

KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

Wednesday, July 20th, 1825, the Beaver Stakes, or 10 sovereigns each, for all ages, one mile and a distance.—Twelve Subscribers.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ by Grand Duke, four years old, *Set*. 2s.—B. Smith 1
 Mr. Gerard's h. c. by Rinalini, dam by Young Chariot, three years old, *Set*. 2
Three to one on Autocrat—won easy.

BURYTON UPON TRENT.

August 22d, 1825, the Gold Cup, valued 100 sovereigns, the surplus in specie, by Thirteen Subscribers of 10 sovereigns each, with 50 added, for horses of all ages—two miles and a distance.

Mr. Yates's Brother to Paul Fry, Brother to Madam Peke, three years old, *Set*. 11s.—T. Lye 1
 Mr. Georgy's br. f. Anchoze, four years old, *Set*. 1s. 2
 Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ, four years old, *Set*. 3s. 3
 Sir T. Mostyn's h. f. Invalley by Whister, out of Helen by Hambletonian, four years old, *Set*. 12s. 4
 Mr. Mytton's h. b. Whittington, six years old, *Set* 5

LOCKFIELD, STAFFORDSHIRE.

Tuesday, September 12th, 1825, His Majesty's Purse of 100 guineas, for four year olds and upwards, four mile heats.

Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ by Grand Duke, four years old, *Set*. 7s.—T. Whitchouse 1 1
 Mr. Cook's br. m. Miss Fecund, five years old, *Set*. 7s. 2 3

Mr. Trench's br. g. by Ambo, five years old, *Set*. 7s. 2 3
 Mr. Cary's h. g. Ann-Radical, aged, *Set*. 4 1

Miss Forester the favourite.

BOLWELL.

Thursday, October 18th, 1825, the Champagne Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. for four and five years old—One mile and a half.—Thirteen Subscribers.

Mr. Yates's h. c. Cain by Paulownia, dam by Paynator, four years old, *Set*.—J. Spring, 1
 Mr. Clifton's h. b. Brutandorf, five years old, *Set*. 12s. 2

The following also started but were not placed.

Mr. Mytton's h. b. Longwaist, five years old, *Set*. 8s.
 Lord Derby's gr. c. AUTOCRAZ, four years old, *Set*.

He started four times besides the above, but was unsuccessful; having received an injury, was withdrawn from the turf.

FEAST OF WIT,
OR SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

RURAL SIMPLICITY.

A young lady who had never been out of the sound of Bowbell, and whose ideas of a country life were formed from reading *Thomson's Seasons*, received an invitation to spend a few weeks with her aunt about fifty miles from London; and was extremely disappointed at the total absence of that moral elegance, that ascending simplicity, which had been pictured to herself of a country life. One day, however, she considered herself fortunate, by encountering a shepherd returning from the fields, with crook in hand, quite a la Corydon, "Youth," said the citizeness, "why have you not your pipe with you?" "Because, ma'am," answered he, "I can't get no backee."

GOING ON TICK.

A gentleman, who recently retired from the gay scenes of the metropolis to Boulogne, owing it was said, to a sudden indisposition, being met at the latter place by one of his numerous creditors, apparently in the enjoyment of rude health, being asked what the disease had been, which caused his sudden departure, replied, "Only an attack of the tick disease, which required air rather than confinement."

BLUNDER UPON BLUNDER.

In a debate upon the leather-tax in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that in the prosecution of the war, every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder. Mr. Vandeleur said, "However that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the bare-footed peasantry of Ireland." To which Sir Richard Boyle Roebuck replied, "that this could be remedied by making the under leather of wood."

SOLICITUDINE IN A NAME.

A professor of Alma Mater having purchased a horse for the purpose of taking a long projected journey into Wales, wished to give his Bucphalus a classical name and applied

to a friend to help him with a symbolical appellation. "Call him Graphy," said his friend—"Graphy?" exclaimed the astonished professor, "what the devil do you think I am going to write upon his back?" "Pshaw!" replied the collegian, "the name is perfectly applicable: first, you purchase the horse, and that's the by-o-graphy; secondly you mount him and that's the top-o-graphy; and lastly, you make your journey and that's the go-o-graphy!"

Mr. Curran, observing one day in court a l—e crawling on a brother barrister's forehead, told him of it. "You joke," said the other. "If you have many such jokes in your head," replied Curran, "the sooner you crack them the better."

A Capuchin, in one of his sermons, had given offence to the lackeys of a nobleman, who a few days after invited him to dinner. The Franciscan, in the course of the repast, had repeatedly made signs to these valets for the means of quenching his thirst; but the spiciful attendants did not choose to move. The patient friar bore this with good humour, till at last, taking hold of his girdle or cordon, he placed the end of it in the hand of the servant nearest to him, saying with a significant smile, "Condulce-moi a l'abbereau"—lead me to the horse-pond. The quaintness of the application, was instantly felt by the master of the house; a bottle of champagne was placed on the table at the side of the Capuchin, and the next day the offenders were dismissed.

General W., when past eighty years of age, married a very young lady of eighteen—He was an acquaintance of Kant the philosopher, whom he informed of his having married. "I do not think I have to hope for any posterity," "Certainly not," replied Kant, "but to fear."

AN ENVIEABLE DISORDER.

An Irish peasant found a neighbour of his one night lying speechless by the side of the road; and seeing an acquaintance pass by, addressed him as follows:—"Paddy, come here; sure, here's Mike Murphy in the ditch, as dead as a door-nail. This quarter of an hour I've been shaking him, and the d—l a foot he wags at all." Mike Murphy dead?" said the other, "oh botheration to you, I'll engage he's not dead; sure didn't he scold his pig this morning?"—On going to him, and finding he was only dead drunk, he exclaimed, "By Jassus, I wish I had just half his disease."

A young Oxonian and bargeman were having a batch of along one day across the river at Oxford. The bargeman as usual was beat, and not being able to get on, exclaimed, "Do you call yourself a gentleman?" "Yes, I do," said the gown-man. Then pulling up his breeches, and walking away, he replied, "Then d—n my eyes, if I be'n a lord."

In the "At Home" of Mr. Matthews, he gives the following anecdote:—"Being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to seek an engagement at Dublin, he gave a small trunk to a man to carry, who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the *valise* that Mr. M. gave him. And is that all you're going to give, Mr. Matthews, for being that murdering lord?" Mr. M. lay a little astonished at the fellow's knowing his name, inquired how it could be. "Oh! don't I know you well enough, Mr. Matthews! and don't I know that your banner'll give me another sixpence?"—M. "Well, if you'll tell me how you came to know me, I will give you another sixpence." "Well enough, I can tell you that."—M. "Yes, I will."—"Why then, didn't I read your good looking name on the little brass plate at the top of your honour's trunk—Blessings on the Sunday schools for it!"—M. "Well, here's a shilling, give me sixpence back."—"D—n the bit of a sixpence."

I've got; but I'll run and fetch one, and be back in—"M. "Not got one! why I saw one in your mouth this moment."—"And is it that you name? would I, think ye, be giving your honour a sixpence out of my dirty mouth?"—M. "Well, keep the shilling."—"Ah! good luck and success to your honour!"—has your mother any more of ye?"

A country squire, lately married, was, in due time blessed with a fine thumping boy. The neighbours were all very kind in their inquiries after the infant and its mother, to which the usual answer of "as well as can be expected" was returned. This did not satisfy two old maiden ladies, who wished to know which the child resembled—papa or mamma? The squire politely informed them that, at that early age, it was impossible to determine the point. In a short time, however, they repeated the question, when he sent them word that, for their satisfaction, he had just been examining his child, and that "he was very like his father before, and very like his mother behind." The question was not repeated.

The first slowly of the present day was lately accepted by a beggar with "God bless your honour, pray give me one cent." "I never saw a cent—I have heard of the coin."

An *exquisite* was lately applied to by an witchin to read for him the inscription on the collar of a stray dog which he had found, in order that he might get something by restoring it to its owner. He complied, and read the following:

Shed me not! myself and collar
Both are heavily worth a dollar;
Puppies should be found each where;
See not home, then, sweetest brother!

He put down the dog, and departed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GLOUCESTER, CAMPFIELD RACES, VA.

Will commence on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY.—A PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKE FOR COLTS AND FIL-LIES—MILE HEATS—\$100 ENTRANCE, h. fl.—NINETEEN ENTRIES AND CLOSED.—SEE.

John B. Purdy	owner of the	place of	Eliza Barker	by Rockingham.
W. H. Tyler	do	do	Lady Spectator	by Rockingham.
J. W. S. Garrison	do	do	Atalanta	by Monitor Towner.
J. W. S.	do	do	Lady Grenville	by Monitor Towner.
Herb. D. Cook	do	do	Phaeton	by Monitor Towner.
C. S. Morris	do	do	Hambleton	by Monitor Towner.
W. H. Tyler	do	do	Nancy Warren	by Medley.
A. H. H. H.	do	do	Vernon	by Monitor Towner.
T. W. S.	do	do	Polly Barker's	dash by Moca Towner.
Robt. W. Allen	do	do	Yo. Hush	by Monitor Towner.
Wm. W. Johnson	do	do	Shylack	by Medley.
William Wythe	do	do	Isabella	by Monitor Towner.
George Barker	do	do	Harriet	by Medley.
John M. Box	do	do	Nine	by Lady Spectator.
William M. Gage	do	do	Mercy Eve	by Medley.
John C. Warner	do	do	Bowley Barker	by Monitor Towner.
Thomas Walker	do	do	Dorcas	by Monitor Towner.
Wm. H. Tyler	do	do	Jack Andrews	dash by Monitor Towner.
George B. Pond	do	do	Mail Brown	by Rockingham.

SAME DAY.—THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKE FOR COLTS AND FIL-LIES, NOT EXCEEDING FOUR YEARS OLD, THAT NEVER WON A RACE OVER ANY ESTABLISHED COURSE.—MILE HEATS.—ENTRANCE \$50.—TO CLOSE THE EVENING PREVIOUS.

SECOND DAY.—POST STAKE—TWO MILE HEATS.—ENTRANCE \$100, h. fl.—FREE FOR ALL—\$100 TO BE ADDED BY THE PROPRIETOR.—TO CLOSE ON THE 13th OF APRIL.—THREE OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE.—ENTRANCE TO BE MADE WITH THE PROPRIETOR.

D

By DIRECTOR, son of Sir Archie—dam Sappho, by Tartar—grandam Sultana, by (imported) Spread Eagle.

Age. No. Price.
2.—ch. h.—MARY FRANCES, dam by Gallatin, Col. Sargis's, Sweepstakes, two male heirs at Charleston, S. C.—Purse \$700, two male heirs at Camden, S. C.—Purse \$250, two male heirs, Bedford, S. C.

4.—h. f.—ELIZA WHEATON, dam by Bedford, Thomas Dowell's—Purse \$300, two male heirs at Broad Rock, Va.—Purse \$150, two male heirs at Taylorsville, Va.—Second day, Jockey Club Purse, three male heirs at Taylorsville, Va.

6.—ch. m.—FLORA MITCHELL, dam by Gallatin, J. J. Harrison's—Purse \$375, four male heirs at Millidgeville, Gen.

By DIOMED, supposed to be Ragland's.

5.—h. h.—ARRAGON, dam by Whip, Mr. Sapp's—Purse \$750, two male heirs at the Central Course, Oronburg, Gen.

E

By ECLIPSE (American), ch. foaled in 1814, got by Duror, dam Miller's Diamond, by (imported) Messenger—grandam (imported) by Pottoe.

3.—ch. c.—GEORGINA, Col. Sargis's—the sweepstakes for three year olds, of \$600, at Columbia, S. C., two male heirs—Purse \$235, three male heirs at the same place—Purse \$300, three male heirs at Camden, S. C.—Purse \$500, three male heirs at Broad Rock, Va.

5.—ch. h.—GALLATIN, dam by a brother of Sir Walter, son of Hickory, J. J. Harrison's—Purse \$300, two male heirs at Tree Hill, Va.—Purse \$250 at Newmarket, Va., two male heirs—Purse \$500, four male heirs at Fairfield, Va.

6.—ch. h.—MORNING ECLIPSE, Mr. J. H. Van Meter's, Purse \$100, two male heirs.

ch. h.—TONE, dam by Beacon Arabian—Purse \$700, two male heirs, Union Course, L. I.

5.—gr. h.—O'KELLY, brother to Ariel, out of Empress, by Frederick, Mr. J. C. Sargent's—Purse \$300, three male heirs, Union Course, L. I.—Purse \$300, three male heirs at Dutchess County, N. Y.—Purse \$500, four male heirs at Dutchess County, N. Y.—A purse at Tuxton, N. J.

3.—ch. c.—MAREE, dam by (imported) Expedition, out of Harle of the Oak, by (imported) Spread Eagle—Mr. Sargent's, sweepstakes \$1500, for three year olds, male heirs, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Sweepstakes for three year olds, \$1500, male heirs at Central Course, Maryland.

4.—ch. c.—CARTS—dam Stillage's Crop mare, Mr. Boyce's—Sweepstakes \$150, two male heirs at Washington City.

3.—ch. c.—MAMMILLA, dam Cinderella, by Duror, Mr. R. Stevens's—The sweepstakes for 2 year olds, \$1200, at Dutchess County, N. Y.

4.—ch. c.—FESTIVAL, dam by Tuxton, Mr. J. J. Harrison's—Purse \$375, three male heirs at Millidgeville, Gen.—Purse \$500, three male heirs the best three in five, at Ogdensburg, Gen.

5.—h. m.—JEANETTE, dam by Gink of the Rock—Purse \$400, three male heirs at Chazy, S. C.

F

By FLYING CHILDERS, ch. foaled in 1818—son of Sir Archie, dam by (imported) Robin Redbreast—grandam by (imported) O'Curry.

3.—h. f.—DICK'S BIRD, Mr. Canby's—Purse \$300, male heirs at Dutchess County, N. Y.

G

By GALLATIN, Boudick's.

3.—gr. f.—BERRY BARRA, Maj. John G. Barrick's, Second day's Purse, two male heirs, Franklin County, Va.

By GOHANNA, h. son of Sir Archie, dam Menno Rose by (imported) Jack Andrews, grandam Spot, by (imported) Bedford.

2.—gr. f.—MARY RANDOLPH, W. H. Bond's, Sweepstakes \$1500, male heirs at Tree Hill, Va.—Purse \$400, two male heirs at Fair Hill, Va.—Sweepstakes \$1500, two male heirs at New Market, Va.—Sweepstakes \$1500, two male heirs at Tree Hill, Va.

4.—ch. c.—JENNY, Wm. Newby's, Sweepstakes \$450, male heirs at New Market, Va.—Purse \$500, male heirs at New Market, Va.—Purse \$500, male heirs at New Market, Va.—Purse \$500, male heirs at New Market, Va.

Age

2.—ch. c.—J. W. Wadsworth's, Sweepstakes \$500, male heirs at Broad Rock, Va.

2.—ch. f.—J. M. Bell's, dam by Pylon, Sweepstakes \$300, male heirs at Fairfield, Va.

3.—ch. c.—J. M. Bell's Stallion, \$100, male heirs at Newmarket, Va.

H

By HENRY, ch. son of Sir Archie, dam by Diomed, foaled in 1819—grandam by Bellina.

3.—ch. f.—ZITELLA, dam by (imported) Expedition, James Wright's, Purse \$300, two male heirs at Chazy, S. C.

5.—ch. m.—CELESTINE, dam Cinderella, by Duror, Purse \$200, two male heirs at Dutchess County, N. Y.

J

By JOHN RICHARDS, son of Sir Archie, dam by Peckler's Rattler—grandam by old Medley.

5.—h. h.—GERMANY JACQUES, dam Henry, by (imported) Expedition, J. H. Van Meter's, Purse \$300, two male heirs at Monticelli, N. J.—Purse \$300, two male heirs at Dutchess County, N. Y.

5.—h. h.—FLYING DUTCHMAN, dam by American Eclipse, Ben Balguy's, Purse \$1000, four male heirs, at the Central Course, Baltimore, Md.—Purse \$500, four male heirs, at the Union Course, Long Island, N. Y.—Purse \$500, four male heirs, at Lancaster, Pa.

4.—h. c.—EVELYN SAMP, dam Sally Barker, by Ogle's Quaker, Gen. T. M. Foxworth's, Purse \$150, four male heirs at Eastern Shore, Maryland, Jockey Club.

K

By KOSCHITSKY, h. Sir Archie, dam Estrella, by (imported) Bedford—grandam (imported) Anvilina, by Anvil, son of King Herod.

5.—h. h.—SALLY BARKER, S. W. Harrison's, Third Day's Purse, male heirs, the best three in five, at Baltimore, S. C.

3.—ch. c.—PRESIDENT, dam by Harlanston, Col. Bedford's, Purse \$140, two male heirs at Franklin, Tenn.—Purse \$200, two male heirs at Lexington, Ky.

L

By LITTLE PACOLET, son of old Pacolet, dam by Al-Buck.

2.—gr. f.—dam by Tyson's Beller, Sweepstakes \$700, male heirs at Harrods Hall, T. M.

M

By MARYLANDER, foaled in 1821, son of Rattler, dam Noli me Tangere, by Top Gallant out of Sir Archie's dam.

—h. c.—RAGGAS, Match for \$200 at Washington City.

By MARSHAL NEY, gr. son of Pacolet, dam Virginia, full sister to Desdemona, by (imp.) Dure Devil.

3.—h. f.—SALLY MORGAN, dam by Richard's Duke, L. I.—h. h.—Miss M. Morgan, \$250, male heirs at New Market, Va.

By MARION, son of Sir Archie, h. dam by (imp.) Citizen, grandam f., (imp.) Alderman.

3.—h. c.—Z. A. Dan What-Fraser, R. H. Long's, Purse \$200, male heirs at Hillsborough, N. C.

2.—h. c.—Mr. Joshua Carpenter's, sweepstakes, one male out, at New Hope, N. C.

By MUCKLE JOHN, son of Sir Archie, dam by Bellina.

4.—ch. c.—MICKLE JOHN, dam by Highflyer, Col. J. R. Spang's, Purse \$215, at Columbia, S. C.—Sweepstakes at Charleston, S. C., two male heirs—Purse \$400, four male heirs at Camden, S. C.

5.—ch. h.—JOHN HENRY, Col. R. H. Long's, dam by Old Gallatin, Purse \$250, two male heirs at Miamia, Florida.

3.—ch. c.—SHANE, dam by —, Mr. Bellin's, Purse \$250, two male heirs at Hillsborough, N. C.

By MONSIEUR TOWNSON, h. son of Puckler, dam by Top Gallant, son of Gallatin, grandam a Grey Mare.

3.—ch. c.—THOMAS WILSON, the millionaire, \$1500, male heirs at Tree Hill, Va.

2.—h. c.—ANVIL, Col. Wm. Wynn's, dam Imbelle, by Archie, Sweepstakes \$700, male heirs at New Market, Va.

2.—ch. c.—A. Robinson's, Sweepstakes \$1000, two male heirs at Park H. Va.

Age.	No. Prizes.
2.—b. C—W. Gash's Sweepstakes \$250, mile heats, at Rocky Mount, Va. 1	
1.—b. C—Hess Turner, dam by Stylick, A Baskin's, Purse \$100, mile heats, at Franklin, Tenn. 1	
2.—b. C—LADY BRADDOCK, dam by Hestley, mile heats, Sweepstakes, Purse \$400, and a Silver Cup, at Burlington, Va. 1	

N

BY NAPOLEON.

3.—ch. m.—PULLEY KENDRICK, J. H. Town's, dam by Stagall, Handicap Purse \$200, mile heats, at Cherokee, S. C.—The Third day's Purse, three mile heats, at Hillsborough, N. C. 2	
3.—ch. f. MISS OGLE, dam by Parcel, George Elliott's, Sub-city, value \$25, and entrance money added, mile heats at Florence, Ala. 2	
3.—ch. f. PEACOCKTOWN, J. Connelly's, \$200, mile heats, lost three in five, at Hazards, Ala. 1	
3. b. c. HALLSTONE, dam Hagai, Mr. Mitchell's, Purse \$125, at Greensburg Central Course, Ken. 1	

O

By ORPHAN BOY, Son of American Eclipse, dam Maid of the Oaks by (imported) Spread Eagle, grandam by (imported) Hawk.

1.—gr. f.—JAMES GREY, dam by Oscar, J. H. Van Meter's, Sweepstakes, \$—, two mile heats, at Newmarket, N. J. 1	
---	--

P

By PACIFIC, son of Sir Archie, dam Eliza, sister to old Gallatin, by (imported) Bedford, grandam by Mambrino.

4.—h. g.—SHARPING TURTLE, W. S. Hoising's, Purse \$500, mile heats, at New Haven, Conn. 1	
--	--

By PHENOMENON, son of Roscoe, dam Young Freunzy.

4.—ch. c.—EUREGATION, dam by Gallatin, Thor. B. Byrd's, Purse \$200, two mile heats, at Yorkville, S. C. 1	
---	--

R

By RATTLER, son of Sir Archie, dam by (imported) Robin Redbreast, grandam by (imported) Obscurity.

2.—h. c.—PACIFIC, Mr. Allen's, Post Sweepstakes—delta, mile heats, at Fairfield, Va.—Coh State \$1000, two mile heats, at Newmarket, Va. 2	
2.—ch. c.—CHERRY, Mr. Hildner's, Sweepstakes \$500, mile heats, at Middleburg, Va.—Purse \$100, mile heats, lost three in five, at Washington, Va. 2	
2.—ch. c.—RED JACKET, Mr. Nelson's, Third day's purse, mile heats, lost three in five, at Middleburg, Va. 1	
2.—ch. f.—EMERALD, dam by Sir Hal, Sullivan Stakes, at Washington City 1	
b. m.—JENIMA, I. M. Ross, Proprietor's Purse, two mile heats, at Taylorsville, Va. 1	

By REGULUS.

2.—ch. f.—POLLY WASHINGTON, Jas. Prior's, Purse \$25, mile heats, at Circleville, Ohio. 1	
--	--

By ROB ROY, ch. foaled in 1814, son of Graculus, dam (imported) Lady Bunbury by Trumpeter, grandam Theophilus by Highlander.

ch. h.—ROBERT, dam by Overcast, Trotter's, Second day's purse, two mile heats, at Middleburg, Va.—Purse \$200, two mile heats, at Washington City. 2	
4. ch. c.—ACE OF DIAMONDS, dam by Florist, Mr. N. Lefebvre's, Sweepstakes \$300, three mile heats, at Washington City. 1	

b. m.—Mr. Berke's, match for —delta, four mile heats, at Washington City. 1	
--	--

4. gr. f.—NANCY MILLER, dam by Hephzibah, Mr. Tony Lempkin's, subscription purse, mile heats, at Yorkville, S. C., Entrance money retained, during the season, handicap, lost three in five, mile heats, at the same place. 1	
--	--

By RELIANCE.

1. gr. f.—MARY SHAFER, F. W. Harrison's, second day's purse, two mile heats, at Barwick, S. C. 1	
---	--

S

By SIR ARCHIE, b. son of (imported) Diomed, dam Cassandra by (imported) Rockingham, grandam by Tenthron.

4.—h. h.—GEN. BOONE, dam Bet Boone, by (import.) Sir Harry, Purse \$250, two mile heats, at Lawrenceville, Va. 1	
---	--

Age.	No. Prizes.
2.—h. c.—HERR CLINE, dam of Gallatin, Wm. R. Johnson's, Sweepstakes, mile heats, two subscribers, at Newmarket, Va.—Sweepstakes \$1000, mile heats, at the same place—Sweepstakes \$500, mile heats, at Central Course, Baltimore, Md.—Sweepstakes, two mile heats, at Tree Hill, Va. 4	
4.—S. c.—ZEPHYRUS, dam by (imported) Chancer, J. S. Garrison's Jockey Club, Purse \$300, at Fairfax, Va.—Sweepstakes \$200, mile heats, at Jerusalem Spring, Va. 2	
2.—b. h.—WILD WALL OF THE WOODS, dam by Gallatin, Mr. Perry's, Purse \$200, three mile heats, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. 1	
3.—ch. c.—dam by Ketcher, James J. Harrison's, Sweepstakes \$400, at Lawrenceville, Va. 1	

To be continued.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF ALL THE RESPECTIVE JOCKEY CLUBS.

Not having an official return from the Secretaries of the Columbia (S. C.) and Savannah (Geo.) Jockey Clubs of the races which were held at those places in January, and being without any information relating thereto other than that noted in the Telescope and Georgian, we have gleaned the matter contained in those papers, arranging the same in calendar form, supplying such omissions as to age, colour, and pedigree, as we ourselves were previously in possession of. It is much to be desired that Secretaries would be particular in noting these things. In addition to age and colour, the pedigree ought to be given as far as the sire and dam, a distinction become indispensably necessary, in consequence of our having so many horses of the same name; it also enables the editors of sporting publications to make up the yearly list of winning horses without error as to their descent; and the confusion and doubt, which at a future date must otherwise exist, will be avoided by attending to these particulars. By the by, we dislike the word *secretary*, as connected with Race Courses—*Clerk of the Course* is the proper title.

We respectfully solicit the Secretaries of all Clubs, or rather the Clerks of all Courses, to transmit, as early as possible, to the Editor of the New-York Sporting Magazine, accounts of *Races held*, and *past—Forthcoming Races—Matches made—and Sweepstakes open or closed*. It would be an important addition, were the weights, as established by rule, annexed to the accounts of races: although the time be given, unless we know the age and weight carried, we remain in the dark, and altogether unable to form any thing like a just comparison of the merits of horses in the different sections of the Union. In the States of New-York and New-Jersey, the weights are the same, and heavier than in any of the States. In Maryland and Virginia, they are alike, but less than the former. In South Carolina, they differ still from those of Virginia and Maryland, being somewhat heavier than the latter, yet lighter than those of New-York. In Mississippi, we perceive that they vary somewhat from either of the above. What those are in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, we cannot say with certainty, but presume they take pattern from Virginia. The time taken to perform any given distance, unaccompanied by a knowledge of the weight carried, is no criterion by which a correct opinion can be formed. Gentlemen therefore, in making reports, must see the importance of accompanying them, with the weights as established, which, together with all particulars however minute, will at all times be thankfully received.

EDITOR.

RACING CALENDAR,

1832.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24—MATCH FOR \$5000—3. R.—FOUR MILE HEATS.

Col. Richardson, b. m. Little Venus, by Sir William, dam Leocadia, by Virginus, five years. 1
 Col. W. R. Johnson's gr. m. Bonnets O'Blue, by Sir Charles, dam Reality, by Sir Archie, five years. 2d.
 Time—eight minutes—won by two lengths; two to one on Bonnets O'Blue.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE—FOUR MILE HEATS.

Col. J. R. Spann's ch. h. Muckle John, by Muckle John, dam by Highflyer, five years. 1
 Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. h. Collier, by Sir Charles's dam by Whip—six years. 2
 Collier, the favourite—but he ran restive, track very heavy.
 WEDNESDAY, 30—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE—THREE MILE HEATS.
 Mr. R. Singleton's ch. c. Godolphin by Eclipse—four years. 1 2 1

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. f. Betsey Hare, by Contention—four years. 3 1 1

Col. Richardson's ch. h. Bertrand Jan. by Bertrand, dam Transport by Virginus—five years. 2 3 3
 J. Harrison's ch. f. Francis Wright. dist.
 Time—first heat six minutes one second—second heat six minutes ten seconds—third heat six minutes six seconds.—Bertrand, the favourite, against the field—track very heavy—raised hand during the race.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE—TWO MILE HEATS.

W. R. Johnson's b. c. Herr Clue, by Sir Archie, dam by Gallatin—three years. 1
 P. M. Butler's ch. f. Saluda. 2
 R. Singleton's ch. c. Jim Crow. 3 3

HANDICAP—THREE MILE HEATS.

J. R. Spann's ch. h. Muckle John—five years. 1
 W. R. Johnson's ch. f. Betsey Hare—four years. 2

Note.—Handicap, a technical signification, familiar to sportsmen, means an adjustment of the weight which each horse shall carry, so as to bring them upon an equality as to performances, by imposing something in addition to the standing regulation, upon those possessing extraordinary powers, and diminishing the burden of others, according to the judgment of persons appointed for that purpose, called Handicappers. Therefore, the giving an account of a Handicap race, without particularly noting the age of each horse and the weight imposed, is doing nothing.

BONAVENTURE COURSE, SAVANNAH, GEO.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$700—FOUR MILE HEATS.

Col. J. Spann's b. m. Sally Hornet, by Sir Charles, dam by Hornet—six years. 1 2 1

Mr. W. G. Haan's c. Rattlesnake, by Bertrand, dam Devil by Farnago—three years. 2 1 2

Mr. M. C. Ligon's c. Cannibal, by Muckle John, dam by Oscar—four years. 3 4 4

Mr. J. S. Pope's c. Expectation, by Phenomenon, dam by Gallatin—four years. 4 3 3

Mr. J. Harrison's f. Tuberosa by Arab, dam by Bedford—four years. 5 5 dr.

Mr. Monteford's f. Patsy Wallace by Alexander, dam by Robin Grey—three years. dist.

Time—first heat, eight minutes twenty seconds—second heat, eight minutes forty-five seconds.

Course very heavy, deep, and muddy, occasioned by heavy rain.

Expectation carried nine pounds over his due weight.

THURSDAY, 31, JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$500, THREE MILE HEATS.

Col. J. R. Spann's h. Van Buren by Seagull, dam Saury Air—five years. 1 1

Mr. M. C. Ligon's f. Eliza Jackson by Sir Andrew, dam by Financier—four years. 3 2

Mr. J. Harrison's c. Josh, by Sir Andrew, dam by Potomac—four years. 2 dis.

Mr. W. G. Haan's c. Tainall, by Sir William, dam by Hambletonian—four years. 5x.

Mr. J. S. Pope's h. Bacchus, by Sir Archie, dam by Shark Hunter—six years. dis.

Time—first heat, six minutes twenty seconds—second heat, six minutes eighteen seconds.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$300—TWO MILE HEATS.

Mr. M. C. Ligon's c. Cannibal, by Muckle John—four years. 1 1

Mr. J. S. Pope's c. Expectation, by Phenomenon—four years. 3 2

Mr. J. Harrison's c. Federal, by Eclipse, dam by Timoleon—four years. 2 dr.

Time—first heat four minutes nine seconds—second heat four minutes six seconds.

SATURDAY 2—HANDICAP PURSE \$200—MILE HEATS.

Mr. J. Harrison's c. Josh, by Sir Archie, dam by Potomac—four years, handicapped. 80lb. 1 1

Mr. Monteford's f. Patsy Wallace, by Alexander—three years, handicapped 75lb. 2 2

Mr. 's h. Ucker—five years. 100lb. 3 3

First heat won by a length; second heat won by two lengths.

Time—first heat two minutes one second—second heat two minutes.

CHERAW, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$342—THREE MILE HEATS.

Mr. J. Wright's ch. f. Zittella, by Henry, dam by Inspiration Expedition, 90lb.—four years. 1 1

Mr. A. R. Ruffin's b. f. Slazy by Muckle John, dam by 90lb.—four years. 2 2

Time—first heat six minutes five seconds—second heat six minutes nine seconds.

THURSDAY, 7—PURSE \$213—TWO MILE HEATS.

Mr. J. Wright's b. c. Meedecai, by Van Tromp, dam by Sir Archie; 90lb.—three years. 1 1

Mr. A. R. Ruffin's b. f. Delilah, by Sir Archie, dam by Herod; 90lb.—four years. 2 2

Time—first heat four minutes ten seconds—second heat three minutes fifty-eight seconds.

FRIDAY, 8—HANDICAP PURSE \$213—BEST THREE IN FIVE MILE HEATS.

Mr. A. R. Ruffin's b. f. Delilah—a feather—four years. 1 1 1

Mr. J. Wright's ch. f. Zittella—90lb.—four years. 2 2

Mr. H. G. Brison's ch. c. Blind Billy, by Little Billy, dam by 87lb.—three years. dist.

Time—first heat, one minute fifty-three seconds—second heat, one minute fifty-four seconds.

* It is but justice to Zittella to state, that in the first heat of the Handicap race, she lost seventy or eighty yards at the start, and lost the heat only by a length. In the second heat, she was still more unfortunate, losing about two hundred yards. When she did get in motion, it was necessary to this very fact, to save her distance.

To the foregoing remarks, attached to the account of the above races, politely forwarded by the Secretary of the Cheraw Jockey Club, for which we will please to accept our thanks, we must add, that the Handicappers, most here conceived, that Zittella, saddled with ninety-nine pounds, of the same age with Delilah, four years, carrying only a feather, and Blind Billy, three years with eighty-seven pounds—had more chance than any other horse, and they would not have brought a race against them, carrying a feather who had, with her due weight, run a two mile heat, or at all events, saved her distance, in a two mile heat, run in three minutes fifty-eight seconds. A three year old, with 87 pounds, against a four year old, with a feather, to us looks queer.



TO SUBSCRIBERS,

AND

THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Since we first issued the Prospectus of this work, we resolved to increase the size of our page, in order to give room for engravings, upon a larger scale than the usual octavo form would admit of, and have consequently somewhat curtailed the number of leaves, though not in the ratio that we have enlarged their dimensions. Our original plan was to have given about sixty common octavo pages, exclusive of what might be taken up by the Racing Calendar annexed; making in the whole about seventy-two pages, or four and a half sheets, which is the size of each number of the English Sporting Magazine. We find, however, that each of our enlarged pages takes in as much matter as is contained in two and one quarter of those of the English work. Thus, three of our sheets, or forty-eight pages, such as we now afford, and our intention to give in future, will contain as much as could be comprised in one hundred and eight pages of the English Magazine. Therefore, one of our numbers will, in point of matter, be equal to one and a half of the English sporting periodical; consequently, our subscribers gain fifty per cent. by the alteration.

The Plates in this our first number were intended for a page corresponding in size with our original design, and in the hands of the artist before the variation as to dimensions was resolved upon. In our future numbers they will be greatly enlarged, and in many instances done upon steel, to us a very expensive addition. We have now engaged the best artists, and find it absolutely necessary to advance the price of our subscription to Ten Dollars, of which we now give notice.

Those gentlemen who have already intimated their intention to become subscribers, we shall of course supply with the twelve numbers for the first year on the terms we first

made known, Eight Dollars; but all subscriptions, forwarded after this notice, must be Ten Dollars, payable in advance. This to some may seem high; nevertheless, we feel warranted in declaring the work cheaper to subscribers, and at the same time more expensive to the proprietor, than any sporting periodical now published. In corroboration of which, (some hints having been thrown out by a subscriber in relation to our terms,) we beg leave to state, that the annual subscription to the English Sporting Magazine is one pound ten shillings sterling, equal to six dollars, and sixty-seven cents; and that a periodical, lately published in Philadelphia in monthly numbers, each number comprised in twenty-four pages, and although in quarto, does not contain, page for page, as much as this work, yet the charge for it is eight dollars per annum, with considerably less than half our quantity of matter. We by no means wish to infer that the subscription to the publication alluded to is too high; far from it! but that that of the New-York Sporting Magazine is much too low, and that by comparison, we are more than borne out in what we have advanced on the score of price.

Each of our subscribers as wish to have a set of our Plates, apart from the Magazine, we will furnish, upon good plate paper, with a margin sufficiently large to admit of their being set in frames, at about thirty cents each. Non-subscribers we shall charge treble.

It was our intention to have come out last month; but the difficulty experienced in procuring persons capable of executing the plates in colours, (an experimental attempt on our part, in which we shall persevere while a shadow of success remains,) brought us "to a check." Having at length "broke cover," and "got away," with a good scent, shall, like staunch hounds contending for the lead, go along "lowest high."